

Identity

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News

Race Riot Fear

A poll carried out by the BBC has revealed that almost two thirds of people in Britain now believe race relations have become so bad that tensions are likely to spill over into violence. Sixty per cent said we had too many immigrants and a half wanted them to be encouraged to leave.

It is the BNP's view that its growing presence, with ever increasing gains in local elections, has acted as a safety valve that has kept racial rioting at bay, rather than aggravate it as claimed by the liberal-left.

Move Heathrow to Thames Estuary?

BNP member Ralph Ellis, who holds a responsible position in the aviation industry, is proposing that the ever mounting problems at Heathrow mean that we should think strategically about a new location for London's main airport. He says Heathrow is too cramped and in too dangerous a location. "If the recent BA 777 aircraft had landed a little bit further short of the runway, or if the Korean 747 that crashed at Stansted a couple of years back had been taking off from Heathrow, they would both have made rather large holes in the centre of London."

Ralph adds: "If Heathrow cannot expand (and it cannot at its present site), international travellers will go to Paris or Amsterdam instead, and London will become a poor European backwater. We need to stay ahead of the competition and build a 21st century airport, and the only viable location in my estimation is the Thames estuary."

Third World Invasion Speeds Up

Two important sets of figures were released at the end of March which show that, contrary to Government claims, the rate of immigration is actually increasing. Almost 2,000 immigrants every day are granted the right to live and work in Britain. More than 710,000 foreigners received National Insurance numbers last year, the highest figure ever.

Then the Office for National Statistics revealed that 21% of all babies in Britain are born to immigrant mothers. This does *not* include those babies born of second and



third generation immigrants. In London the rate was 52%.

The ONS said: "The increase continues the marked rise over the last decade: the proportion of births to mothers from outside the UK has risen from 13% in 1996." We can assume that the majority of that 13% occurred during the previous 17 years of Conservative rule.

Join Your Union

Out of nearly 30 million UK employed, only about 8 million are members of a trade union. Membership has steadily declined since the 1970s when around 58% of workers were members.

Solidarity trade union (which is recommended, but not controlled, by the BNP) is helping to reverse this trend. General Secretary Pat Harrington said last month: "Whilst our Union has been winning members from other trades unions we believe we should also reach out to those workers who have left the union fold or simply never joined. That is why we have produced hundreds of thousands of the leaflet *Why should I join your Union?*"

Details: www.solidaritytradeunion.net, or tel: 07794 486 858.

Free NHS Care For Asylum Seekers

Up to 11,000 failed asylum seekers could qualify for free NHS treatment. This astounding decision was made by High Court judge Mr Justice Mitting, whom one could assume must be a follower of the Common Purpose movement which appears to want to undermine all legislation putting British interests first.

This judge's ruling applies to asylum seekers who have had their claims turned down but who have become "ordinarily resident" in Britain because it would be "unsafe for them to return to their native country."

Bulgarian Crime Link to Islamic Terror

The government of Bulgaria, one of the new countries to join the EU, has been accused of high-level involvement with organised crime gangs in a report highlighting the failure of the government to stamp out corruption or convict anyone for 150 gangland killings.

According to *The Times*, 10.04.08, government secrets were leaked to mafia figures involved in drug trafficking, and the profits were channelled to terrorist groups in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East. "Bulgarian crime groups engaged in trafficking... drugs sometimes work together with Arab citizens linked to terrorist organisations," says the EU MPs' report. "We can make the conclusion that part of the money accumulated from drug trafficking is used to finance the work of terrorist organisations such as Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad and Christian militias."



Illegal Migrants are 'Army of Evil'

The re-elected Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has branded illegal immigrants as 'an army of evil'. On his first day in office he said that he would "set up neighbourhood police, who can be an army of good, placing themselves between the Italian people and the army of evil."

He vowed to deport non-EU citizens who "do not have work or a home and are forced into crime in order to live".

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Our Vanishing Rural Life

Although British National Party councillors at present are all representing urban areas, it is significant that in the past twelve months our candidates have picked up between 15 and 25 per cent of the vote in several Midland rural areas and an outstanding 36 per cent by Donna Bailey in rural Sussex. It is not just a direct response to the BNP's call for a halt on immigration, or withdrawal from the EU, but a growing realisation by country dwellers that New Labour politicians hold them in contempt and allegedly 'green' Cameronite Tories growing marrows in their window boxes are actually embarrassed about their tweedy past.

We still have almost 20 per cent of the British population living in rural areas and in a government report last month headed by Sir Stuart Burgess it stated that more than 928,000 rural households were living below the official poverty line. That's virtually the size of the population of Birmingham, but if the rural poor lived in one of the cities (and had a good 'ethnic' representation) they would be inundated with grants and help schemes.

One of the indirect responses of mass immigration is that it has caused the phenomenon of white flight from city suburbs to country towns and villages. Some of the 'white flighters' fit in well with village life, but many remain aloof, not really liking the more Spartan aspects in winter time, and in consequence diluting the all-important community spirit that is the glue that holds a rural community together.

The other important factor is that it has pushed up the price of rural housing beyond the pockets of most young couples. They can only stay in the village of their ancestors by both of them working, usually in the nearest town or city, to pay escalating mortgages. This means two cars are required, but no children in most cases - and so the proportion of our aboriginal population decreases.

What the BNP needs to do as a priority is to put forward a viable housing scheme specifically for the young, whether they are rural or urban, of course. Additionally, educational opportunities, which are very second rate in many rural areas, should be brought up to those available in all cities and large towns.

The undermining of the sense of community has accelerated with the closure of so many village shops, unable to combat the effect of ever-increasing business rates and the competition from the supermarkets in the outskirts of the nearest town. Since last month it is estimated that more than a thousand village shops are now facing closure because of the "draconian rules" that have banned them from offering rival postal services now that their own Post Office sections have been shut down by the Government.

The Post Office will not pay full compensation if a shop sells lottery tickets; offers any bill payment service for utilities council tax and other charges, through private operators such as PayPoint; or provide private mail or courier services.

EU Forced Post Office Closures

It is surprising how few of the old gang politicians and their media mouthpieces inform the people that the Post Office closures were made solely to comply with the European Union State Aid Directive. The object of this was to weaken the Post Office monopoly in the UK and throw its services open to other European competitors. Can you imagine that Deutsche Bundespost, for example, would be interested in delivering mail from a Norfolk village to one in the Scottish highlands? Of course not, they only want the cream, the mail business from the banks and finance houses in the City of London, for example.

The fall-out from the Post Office closures again suggests that as essential services such as water, electricity, gas and the Post Office are natural monopolies they will best serve the nation if they are nationalised.

If the shop, the post office, the church - or chapel - are all essential parts of a village, then so is the village pub - of which I have some knowledge. Up to four village pubs are closing every day, and in some cases this means the demise of the last meeting place in a village and the passing of its very soul.

The closures are a combination of ever-increasing business rates, charges from greedy brewers, to which have now been added the effects of the smoking ban, rising beer prices from the increase in barley prices and the Chancellor's latest budget, plus cheap alcohol from supermarkets. Incidentally, it is the supermarkets' practice of selling alcohol at cost price that is far more responsible than most pubs for the rise in binge drinking among lager louts.

We agree with the views of the British Beer and Pub Association, whose chief executive Bob Hayward said: "At the current rate, many villages are facing a future without a pub in the next few years. Pub closures are threatening our social fabric. What we need is support from the Government and the general public."



The youngest workman on a team, a lad in his early twenties with the freckled complexion more common in Scotland than south of the border, gave a whoop as the final brushload of red oxide paint covered the last strut of the railway bridge. "Don't know what you're so happy about," laughed the foreman, "we're straight back to start again at the other end."

Painting the Forth Rail Bridge is perhaps the best known simile for a never ending job in the English language. And it sums up perfectly the nature of the task of running and building the British National Party.

As the article on page 12 shows very clearly, we have just emerged from our most successful round of elections ever; we are now at a point that no other nationalist party in this country has ever even been able to dream of, let alone achieve.

Two years ago we set ourselves the target of 100 elected representatives, and on May 1st we reached that target. At the start of this campaign we had additional aims: Increasing the number of areas in which we hold seats; decisively defeating our phoney 'civic' rival in UKIP and the pro-Muslim 'English' Democrats; boosting the number of good seconds in old Labour areas so as to increase the number of places in which a BNP vote will be the only credible way to boot out an even more unpopular Labour party in the next big wave of borough

council elections, and winning our first devolved Assembly seat.

Every single one of our core targets was achieved - something that is a very unusual achievement for any party, and a stunning one for people like us overcoming as we do a disgracefully uneven playing field.

In London, for example, we had planned a major advertisement in the huge circulation *Metro* newspaper two days before the poll which would have explained to suburban Tory voters why they would be wasting their votes backing the Conservatives in the GLA top up list.

That message, coupled with the publicity that would have been produced by the advert, could well have won us the mere 7,000 extra votes needed to beat the Greens in the Mayoral race. But, as we know, it's not just in Zimbabwe that the opposition are denied fair access to the media.

Despite such handicaps, however, we reached all our targets: We've broken through in areas such as Rotherham and Nuneaton, and increased our tally of councillors in once 100%-Labour Stoke to nine; our London top up total of 130,714 votes eclipsed the combined UKIP/EDP vote of 72,186; we've moved up to within realistic striking distance of Labour in seats in old socialist heartland areas such as South Wales, Barnsley and the North East, and of course Richard Barnbrook is now the BNP Assembly Member for London.

Perhaps best of all, these successes are

entirely natural, a just reward for our own efforts and organisation, rather than the kind of media-driven and tycoon-financed populist bubble phenomenon illustrated by UKIP's performance in the last European elections. Such steady, organic growth is much more stable and repeatable than that of the typical 'soft nationalist' parties which have mushroomed and died away in the majority of European countries over recent years.

We must also thank the very good sense of the vast majority of our officials, activists and donors in ignoring the attempts of Britain's small but noisy neo-Nazi Internet 'community' and a handful of mean-minded malcontents, to knock our campaign off course.

OUR LONG MARCH

Collectively, the BNP has grown up. This is not just a matter of understanding that politics is the art of the possible and that a successful nationalist challenge to the Establishment must come from within the traditions of the nation in question. It is also about our people realising that ours will inevitably be a 'Long March', complete with nearly as many setbacks as triumphs.

In some of our early breakthrough areas, subsequent sophisticated and lavishly funded efforts to stop us have knocked us back. Where the resulting disappointment has been internalised into moaning and

» A combination of electoral success and steady organisational growth has moved the BNP into the political big league. Nick Griffin examines the process, and explains what is being done to enable the successes to continue.

The Next Stage of Our Never-Ending Job

back-biting, this has created pockets of organisational weakness where we are at present unable to achieve our potential.

Where, by contrast, our people have won, lost, learnt some hard lessons, dusted themselves off and carried on, these elections have shown that we're a match for whatever the opposition can throw. Our wins in Thurrock, Burnley, Halifax and Stoke show that we have the heart and the chin to take some serious blows, and still go on to win.

The other really intriguing feature of this campaign was the number of places where the 'buzz' on the street was that we were going to walk it. Thus, for example, a random questioning of passers-by in Romford by the BBC left their reporter shaken to the core when forty out of forty said they were going to vote for us. At the other end of the country, as experienced a canvasser as *Freedom* editor Martin Wingfield reported the same eight-out-of-ten favourable response that heralded the Barking and Dagenham breakthrough was now showing up on our returns in seat in Carlisle.

But even though we enjoyed a welcome net gain of ten borough council seats, the landslide hinted at by such reactions did not materialise. Something very strange is going on here. Whereas in years gone by we tended to get people denying their pro-nationalist sympathies in public, but voting for us in private (the standard European for

model, long-known to apply also to parties such as Jean-Marie Le Pen's *Front National*), now we have large numbers of people telling their friends and workmates, and even BBC reporters that they're on our side ("everyone around here is voting for you"), but then not voting for us.

This appears to be an increasingly widespread version of the phenomenon first noted in the *Independent* after we scraped into our first seats in Burnley and their reporter wandering around our wards the following day found that everyone claimed to have voted BNP. In the case of places we've just won, of course, there is bound to be an element of individuals wanting to be on the winning side, but when this picture emerges before polling day it does suggest that there is a future political earthquake building up and awaiting a trigger which simply hasn't developed yet.

POPULAR

While we don't yet understand what strange quirk of popular psychology is at work here, it has to be a good sign for the future. But it does also present a danger. Too many people, especially candidates and organisers, pick up this shift in public opinion and think that all they need to do to win is to put in a good four week party political campaign.

This is rarely true. Occasionally, we can win with just a couple of leaflets, especially in a place where the other parties don't see us coming, but once they've woken up to the danger then even a good election campaign will, on its own, get us a good second at best.

The impact of persistent local community work - or the lack of it - by our candidates and councillors was best shown this year by the contrasting results in two West Yorkshire wards. Illingworth, a seat on the edge of Halifax which we have won (through hard work) and lost (through individual foibles) several times, has for many months seen a relentless amount of such work by our candidate Tommy Bates, ably amplified by his very talented local leaflet production (Richard Mulhall) and distribution team. When this was topped off by a series of simple but effective attack leaflets against the Labour incumbent, the result was that our Tommy took the seat with a comfortable majority of more than 300.

In the Leeds ward of Morley South, by contrast, a lack of such work has led to a BNP majority being wiped out by a swing of more than 1,300 votes to the local Independents in just two years. The contrast with Illingworth and the lesson couldn't be plainer - whether we want to hold a seat or win it, hard work on the streets gets rewarded, but complacency and failure to engage with local residents are brutally punished by the electorate.

It is not enough to rely on the soft rning

goodwill of people who say they are voting for us in pubs and butchers' shops. We have to use our now well-practiced community politics techniques to win over the minority who actually bother to vote, and who are more discerning about who gets their crosses.

Every bit as important is the need to make the effort not just to do good in the local community, but to ensure that everyone gets to hear about it. This is why it is so important that we continue to spread the use of the monthly local leaflet templates produced and circulated every four weeks by Mark Collett and available to all Organisers.

Such resources can't in themselves create a winning reputation, but used to support and raise the profile of a candidate who starts work now for the people of a ward as if already elected, they will make all the difference the next time around.

Returning, however, to what the activists of the BNP have already achieved, the victories of May 1st 2008 have promoted the party to a new league - a place where the significant experience of local government that we have already developed will be of enormous value, but will now be further reinforced in a positive feedback loop.

Part of the Establishment's strategy for dealing with the BNP has been not so much to stop us winning scattered seats but to concentrate on trying to ensure that we don't back up initial wins by taking seats in the same area in subsequent years, and especially that we don't hold any seat for more than one term.

This is partly, of course, simply a matter of it being easier for them to oppose us once they know we are coming, but there's more to it than that. Their key aim is to stop us developing collective, generational experience among groups of BNP councillors. Lone BNP 'rookies' are bad enough, but what they really fear is having to cope in the council chamber with long-serving nationalists who know more about procedures than do most Lib-Lab-Con councillors.

This is why it was so good to see Sharon Wilkinson holding her seat in Burnley this year, as it shows that a ward full of our councillors can overcome even the most frenzied opposition campaign (three smear leaflets on polling day alone!) and retain continuity in BNP representation. This is crucial if we are to build up not just a habit of BNP support among the voters, but also within the party the body of council experience necessary to ensure that our people start to do a good job for their constituents from the moment they are elected.

Our new Greater London Assembly seat will be of huge importance here. Unlike UKIP's Tom Wise, recently exposed in the *News of the World* boasting that he had no idea of what he was supposed to do in



his 'job' as an MEP, we know that such positions are important not for their place on the gravy train, but for the way in which research done and policies developed at such higher levels of government can be picked up and run with by our local representatives too.

The new level of research capability that we are now putting into place in our office in London's City Hall is, of course, 100% for use in our capital in connection with Richard Barnbrook's work on behalf of London residents. But much of it will also be either directly applicable, or easily adapted to, our local government candidates and councillors all over the country. Thus this new knowledge will help all our campaigners raise their game in the council chamber and wrong-foot our opponents.

Furthermore, just as getting on a parish council is invaluable experience for someone subsequently elected to a borough council seat, so having a presence on the GLA will provide us with stepping stone experience for when we win European and Westminster seats in the future.

POSITIVE CAMPAIGNING

All this will allow us to push the opposition more, and to be more innovative with positive campaigning of our own. The stereotype of the quiet BNP councillor who rarely speaks in the council chamber (to an extent unavoidable when our first seats were taken and we had no-one who already knew the ropes to advise our brave but inexperienced rookies) must be replaced by a fresh reality in which even new British National Party councillors 'hit the ground running' - well-briefed, well-supported, and supplied with awkward questions, killer facts and 'damned if they do and damned if they don't' motions to put before the other parties' besieged council group managers.

This may sound ambitious, but it is realistic. The British National Party is becoming a really serious organisation. In addition to our electoral successes and membership growth, for several years now our combined national and regional turnover has been in the region of a million pounds a year.

This combination of continued electoral breakthroughs and sustainable growth has now taken us to an entirely new level. The old way of running the party - with a group of willing but untrained amateurs, with everything, from work rates to expenses claims taken on trust - was fine when our national staff could be counted on one hand, and large areas of the country were BNP-free zones.

But with our devolved headquarters operation and our new London team totalling around 20 people, with the party more than seven times the size it was eight years ago, and with more than one hundred elected representatives nationwide, the old f

nationalist cult of the gifted amateur reinventing the wheel must be replaced by a genuine professionalism.

Failure to do so is simply not an option, we cannot keep growing in size and picking up speed as we are without at the same time creating an organisational and financial management structure capable of controlling our much larger and more sophisticated operation. If we were to try to muddle through, the bigger and faster we grew, the worse would be the wreckage when the whole thing span out of control and hit a brick wall.

This brings us to the crux of the challenge facing us: The BNP's operation is now on a scale that demands truly professional inputs and business skills, but by our very nature as political radicals we tend to lack the experience, and often even the temperaments, to supply them.

While it is true that some of our newer recruits in particular do have such capabilities, it is also a fact that the best among them - precisely because they are so good at what they do - are generally engaged in their own long-established professions and have such heavy commitments that they are only able to give us the spare crumbs of their abilities.

Fortunately, there is already a well-established and perfectly normal solution to such a dilemma, for it is not unique to us. In fact, there is probably not a significant size business in the country which, in the course of getting to its present position, has not faced and overcome very similar problems, since they are the inevitable other side of the coin to growth. And all the successful ones either embrace or are driven to the same solution: To fill internal gaps they bring in outside consultants.

Such a suggestion may raise a few eyebrows among old-hand nationalists who cut their teeth back in the times when we were pariahs. But we've seen the back of the days when we used to have to book meetings under the guise of the Elvis Appreciation Society, and when there was only one printer in the whole country who would produce our literature.

While we still sometimes face problems with really large companies - banks, Internet giants, newspaper chains and such like - to more and more small and medium-sized firms our custom and money is as good as anybody else's.

This welcome change goes right across the board, as the following examples show:

■ Publishing

Excalibur has just produced the first of a series of fully professional books which will be rolled out over the next few months. But while we are writing them, the actual production, and even much of the distribution, are being farmed out to a dedicated company whose job this is. Although this may slightly reduce our profits on our best selling titles, it relieves us

of all the problems that go hand-in-hand with self-publishing operations, allowing us to concentrate on the ideas and on our own organisation, rather than having to reinvent the publishing wheel.

The resulting quality is outstanding, as will be seen by everyone who buys a copy of our first venture into this field, Arthur Kemp's excellent cautionary tale of how South Africa's AWB got it all wrong.

■ Television training

Everyone who watches BNPTv on the Internet will have noticed a recent huge leap in quality. This is primarily the result of our buying in thousands of pounds worth of professional outside training for our hard-working team from a film and editing expert.

How much of a difference this has already made can be seen by looking at BNPTv material from the start of the year, and comparing it with what is being produced now, with the Richard Barnbrook campaign planning meeting and our stunning Party Political Broadcast showing just how much we have gained by paying for training by professional outsiders.

■ Management consultancy

In an ideal world, the BNP would already have taken on the full-time separate manager for our staff and key workers who has been called for by some. It's a pretty idea, but the going rate for a manager handling around twenty core workers in a million-pound company in the extraordinarily stressful 'market' in which the BNP operates would be at least £70,000 a year.

As we lack the knowledge and experience to do this essential job ourselves, the middle road between management bought-in at a price that would bankrupt the party, or having no real management at all, is to buy in enough management consultancy advice to identify our most urgent needs and to provide the systems by which they can be filled.

■ Financial control

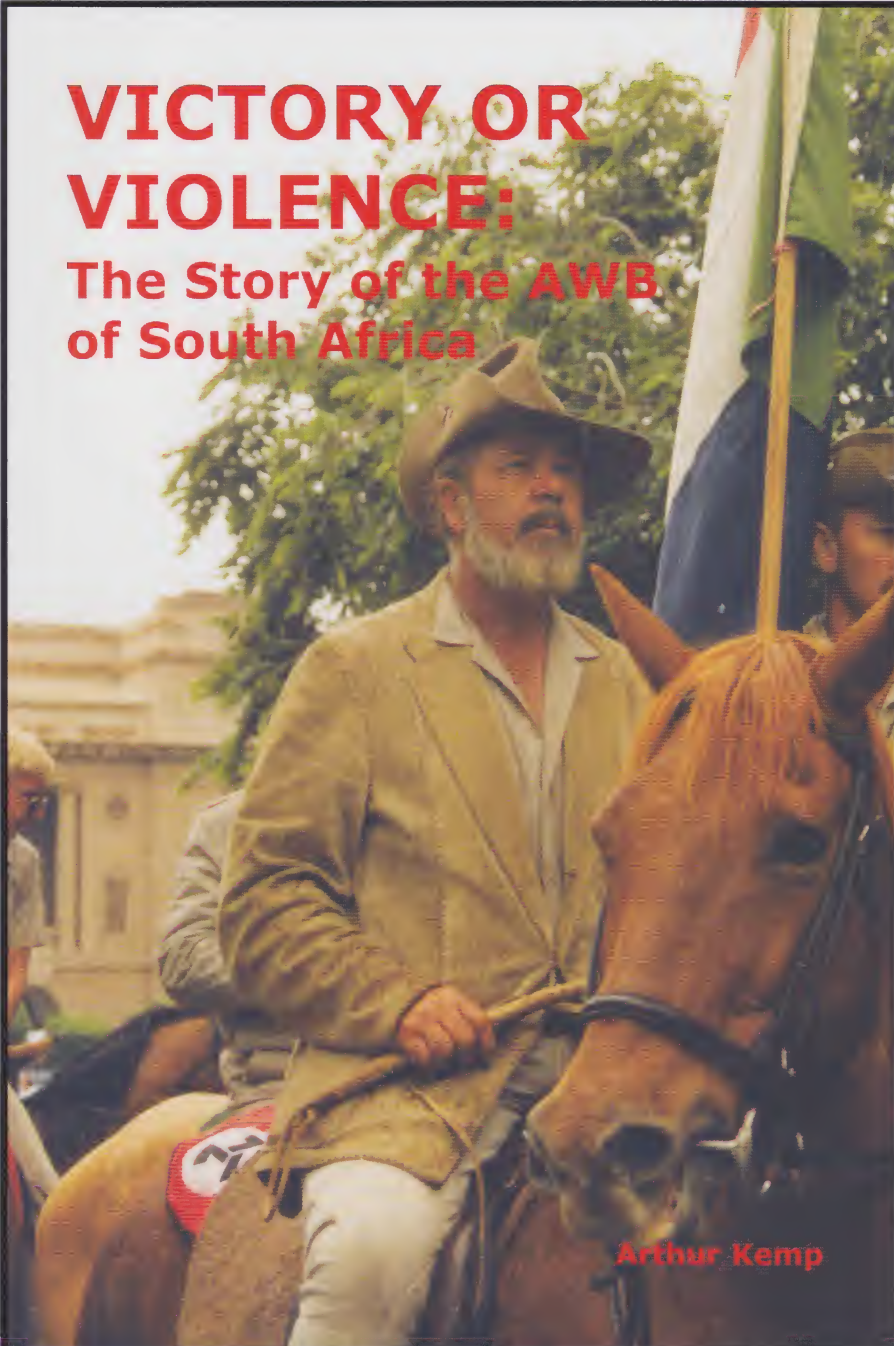
Whoever runs the BNP has as a prime duty to ensure that members and donors get value for their money. While there is already a large amount of financial accountability and oversight provided by the external auditors we employ in accord with Electoral Law, our consultants have identified areas in which we can and must move away from 'taken on trust' procedures to fully businesslike checks and balances on expenditure. Similarly, regular reviews of purchasing decisions should be able to identify considerable savings. With suppliers under pressure from an economic downturn there is money to be saved for more constructive projects.

■ Training

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The Story of the AWB of South Africa



Arthur Kemp

Victory or Violence - The Story of the AWB of South Africa by Arthur Kemp

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body in the Western world uses external consultants to supply professional development training for staff members. The British National Party cannot afford the arrogance of believing that we are so advanced that we either don't need it or can

do it ourselves.

Hence our decision to invest in external professional training, and to make constructive participation in the process a condition for advancement to high office within our party structure.

Public Relations

What is true in the field of training also applies to a slightly lesser degree to public relations. Here at least we have a degree of direct experience, acquired in the course of making the BNP electable. But it is also a fact that sympathetic outsiders can often be better placed to see the wood for the trees, and hence to bring new insight and recommendations to carry us further forward.

Hence we are now developing a relationship with a young PR company in London, with a view to being able to build on the image improvements we have already made with further progress in the future.

Fund-raising

While the advances listed above are all welcome, taken together they cannot come cheap. On top of the costs of running a growing organisation, boosting our public profile and contesting elections, this means that we have to maintain the huge advance in our fund-raising capabilities created by our use of a professional fundraiser from last December.

Fortunately, we have been able to secure a three-year agreement with the company in question, so while naturally enough such expertise does not come cheaply, we can look forward to developing this relationship further, and to a continual improvement in our effectiveness as fund-raisers. Only now that we are on the steep learning curve involved are we learning how desperately backwards we were in the past - and how pathetic the efforts of our party political rivals remain.

OUR TIME IS COMING

In all these things, we have had to face up to the fact that we simply do not have the capability to conceive, plan and implement them ourselves. The use of external consultants and facilities are absolutely essential. In some of these fields, we will in time develop our own capabilities to the point that we become self-sufficient, in others we will remain partly or even wholly dependent on others. No party can be an island unto itself.

I have to admit that, when a small group of us made the decision to modernise and normalise the British National Party, we saw the value of this process in purely electoral terms. With the process now well under way, however, previously unforeseen benefits are emerging as well. One of them is reaching the stage when outside commercial companies with other clients feel comfortable doing business with us.

This is how far we have already come, and these ground-breaking preparations for future advances mean we're going a lot further still. How much further? Stay with us to find out, because our time is coming, and 'they' ain't seen nothing yet!

» We welcome back former *Identity* editor Paul Golding, who explains how the emergence of the mass media was a pivotal turning point in history, and outlines the techniques used to brainwash people

The Rise of the Media Machine

It is fashionable for historians to theorise that a particular event or invention represents the start of a new era for mankind. History books are replete with such claims: the first fixed human settlements, the first stirrings of agriculture, the advent of monotheistic religion, the industrial revolution, the space age. All these and more are debated as the multifarious turning points of human history, the dividers between old eras and new ones. Life, we are told, was never again quite the same as it was after these colossal historical events.

It is the author's opinion, however, that the most significant and far reaching event in human history went entirely unnoticed, and continues to draw little attention. The emergence of this particular phenomenon truly changed the world. This phenomenon was the mass media.

For thousands of years, throughout innumerable civilisations, religions and epochs, mankind generally held fast to the natural ways of the world. Regardless of religion, the principles that underpinned society, namely patriotism, race, tribe or nation, family and procreation, community and duty, all went unchallenged (as they are today) as the natural foundations of a healthy functioning world.

With the emergence of the mass media - at its beginning comprising newspapers, then with the additions of radio, the mass cinema and then television - there was suddenly an apparatus whereby ideas (of whatever shade) could be implanted into the national consciousness on a vast scale and continually repeated in a way that the world had never witnessed before. Before the onset

of the mass media, news or ideas spread via word of mouth, public oratory, small circulation books, or public notices. This lack of mass dissemination ensured that the healthy, natural ways of the world were never successfully supplanted by false ideologies to a large degree.

MANKIND GOES ADRIFT

It is no coincidence that mankind started to go adrift a split second after the emergence of the mass media. Here was a means whereby entire populations could be successfully brainwashed into believing almost anything, regardless of how absurd it would have seemed in previous, healthy times. With the advent of the media, a new dawn for mankind had indeed begun, one to rival anything in significance to the events that the history books love to fuss about.

Before delving into the workings of the mass media and its effect and influence on society, the most important thing to

examine is how the human mind actually works. Once this is explained sufficiently, everything falls into place.

The human mind is comprised of two parts: the conscious and the sub-conscious. The conscious mind is the thinking, calculating, reasoning part. If someone lobbed a brick at your head it would be the conscious mind that analysed the situation and reacted to it. The sub-conscious mind is a filing cabinet. If you did something regularly enough your sub-conscious mind would store all the occurrences to produce *automatic* behaviour in the *future*, to take the workload off the conscious mind in everyday life. Breathing is an excellent example: imagine having to concentrate on breathing all the time, and if you stopped concentrating, you stopped breathing! This is the purpose of the sub-conscious mind, to produce *automatic* behaviour for the things that occur regularly. Ever kept your phone in a certain pocket? Can you recall a time when you reached into that pocket to get your phone out without even realising it when you wanted to make a call? That's your sub-conscious mind at work.

Why is this relevant? Because media propaganda is aimed specifically at the sub-conscious mind. The sub-conscious does not reject information if it considers it wrong or false; it takes in information and accepts it dispassionately. The sub-conscious mind is accessed by repetition. The media repeats the same basic messages time and time again until they become entrenched, and once entrenched, they produce automatic behaviour. Why is it that voters *automatically* elect the same political parties time and time again, even though if forced to *reason* they would find a million negative things to say about them! Understanding how the media exploits the workings of the human mind is the key to fighting back against its malignant influence.

This is what is meant by the term "brainwashing". The media acts as a brainwashing machine, aimed primarily at the sub-conscious mind, which it accesses by churning out the same politically correct mantras relentlessly and repeatedly. We are all familiar with these: racism, free trade, human rights, the benefits of immigration and the EU, and so on. The result is a population mass that sub-consciously accepts the most ridiculous left-wing views as "the norm", these views being beamed into people's heads at lightning speed by the media apparatus. Politicians shamelessly exploit the receptive nature of the sub-conscious mind when election time comes and they spew forth an endless catalogues of "vows", "promises" and "pledges", all designed to flood and poison the mind of the masses with their garbage.

The methods used to fine tune the human mind to achieve an

effect are primarily the domain of "self-help gurus" and "motivation experts". A typical method utilized by these people is astounding but simple: they get their clients to write down a list of all the faults they find with themselves, faults they wished they could fix, and instruct them to read this list at least twice daily for twenty one days minimum. For instance if someone is suffering from a lack of self-discipline, then they write "I have iron self-discipline". The constant repetition of the new message replaces the old, defective message lodged in the sub-conscious and the problem is for the most part remedied! They literally brainwash themselves! Self-help gurus work on the same principles as the mass media, except they harness the power of the sub-conscious to help people help themselves rather than to brainwash them with liberal-Marxist nonsense.

INDEPENDENTS & SHEEP

There are essentially two types of person: The first group, which amounts on average to a puny 5% of any given population, has a strong enough intellect and powers of reasoning that they possess the ability to make their own judgements and decisions, particularly with regard to political matters. This group is less susceptible to brainwashing, fashion or prevailing trends, and generally retains an independent mind.

The second group is the remaining 95% (the 'sheep', to use a traditional harsh criticism). This group, while containing an enormous array of differences, all tend to be dominated in thinking by whoever has a monopoly on the information they receive, which is the mass media. The mass media aim the phalanx of their attack against this group, and utilise every trick in the book to brainwash the sub-conscious mind of the 95% to turn them into a pliable mass that will carry out any bidding.

Obviously control of the mass media apparatus would be an attractive prospect for anyone wishing to control and manipulate entire populations, hence the democratic process as well. The black American activist Malcolm X had it spot on when he said: "The media's the most powerful entity on earth. They have the power to make the innocent guilty and to make the guilty innocent, and that's power." With absolute control on all information reaching the public, the media bosses are immensely powerful individuals. Their media empires are highly regimented and tightly controlled.

The idea that newspapers and TV stations allow their staff to report and to review independently is pure fantasy. "Freedom of







the press" is one of the most laughable statements ever muttered to those in the know! Here we come to the crunch of the issue: there exists an organisation, controlled by individuals who are unelected, that has almost absolute power to shape the climate of a nation's internal life and achieve almost any effect possible, and which is being used directly to undermine the Western world.

Is this merely sheer paranoia on the author's part? Is the media really this influential and significant? At the dawn of the media age, one of the great figures of history and a man of enormous power, Napoleon Bonaparte, said the following: "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." What prophetic words from an historical giant! Two centuries ago this man recognised - while the media machine was still in its infancy - the profound and enormous power it would one day yield over the world. The primacy of the media, wielding far more *real* power than that enjoyed by elected representative politicians (*sic*), is a fact. "For a politician to complain about the press is like a ship's captain complaining about the sea," said Enoch Powell, referring to the fact that in many respects, the media and the sham circus of debate and news coverage it provides, *is* the political process, and the votes cast by the populace, merely the end result.

FOREIGN CONTROL OF THE MEDIA

Perhaps the most alarming fact for Britons is that the vast majority of the mass media in this country is not owned and controlled by what we would term "natives". The author undertook a brief inquiry into the ownership of the media and was shocked to find most of it controlled by foreigners, if we use the BNP's viewpoint of who constitutes a "foreigner". For instance *The Sun*, *The News of the World*, *The Times*, *The Mirror*, *The Independent*, *The Express*, *The Guardian* and *The Observer*, among others, are owned and controlled by people who by no yardstick would qualify as native Anglo-Celtic Britons! Moreover, most of them are obvious anti-British or liberal-left in outlook, who use their control of these formidable weapons of the public mind in a broad attack on our nation and people.

The BNP needs to do more to destroy the credibility of the media. A simple yet effect catchphrase, such as "MEDIA = LIES, LIES, LIES!" needs to make an appearance on all leaflets, websites and publicity material. The attack must not cease, but on the contrary should continue for years on end, until our basic message enters the national sub-conscious mind. Over the next several years the BNP is poised to enter the mainstream, leaving us with a publicity machine and a nationwide reach whereby we have the ability ourselves, perhaps for the first time, to make our own inroads into the national sub-conscious. We must not squander this unique chance, and we must not allow the media to escape without giving their credibility a severe battering!

David Smith proposed that the Bank of England (BoE) should cut "and cut again until rates across the economy are falling."

He then talked of 'admiration' for the European Central Bank's anti-inflationary stance: "so it is easy to forget it has a bigger inflation problem than Britain. He went on to advocate central banks should "flood the money markets with liquidity and against a wider range of collateral."

"The credit crunch is a result of the parceling up of mortgages into tradable securities. The result has been market failure on a large scale (agreed - Editor). Authorities should be prepared to mop up the overhand by taking them back on top their books." By this he means further purchase by the taxpayer as in the manner of Northern Rock!

Ralph Ellis wrote to David Smith

You get paid to write this? Your proposed policies are unworkable and counter-productive.

1. Interest rate cut.

I told you a month ago that this is not workable, and your response was that I was wrong. Well, I'm not wrong, and obviously the BoE agrees with me.

High interest rates did not create the credit bubble and the predictable crunch, and so low interest rates cannot be the solution to it. The US can cut interest rates (for all the good it will do) because it still has 40 of the world's top international corporations, and can boost exports and reduce their awful trade deficit. We cannot do the same, because we have no industry any more, courtesy of people with opinions like yourself, and inflation would soar like a dove on speed. The pound has already crashed by 15%, any more would wreck the Government's inflation



targets and cause extreme pain to shoppers on the high street. This may be inevitable in the long term but it is politically unacceptable in the short term, which is why King will resist it (so much for BofE independence).

2. Liquidity stepped up.

Oh, brilliant. The credit crunch was caused by too much liquidity (and the resultant crazed spending), and your solution is to provide yet more. I suppose your cure for binge drinking would be to halve the cost of alcohol!

3. BofE to buy mortgage securities.

Oh, wonderful. The banks screw up with ridiculously lax lending policies, that I said eight years ago would end in tears, and now you want the BofE to take these bad lending 'assets' onto their books! So the BofE ends up with a black hole in its accounts instead of the banks that created these black holes in the first place. (How much is the 'distressed price' which the BofE should pay for these assets? If it were 20% of nominal value, I might agree with you.)

No doubt these 'asset backed' black holes would eventually be passed from the Bank of England onto the taxpayer, and so in effect, you want me to pay for the stupidity of bankers. Marvellous.

4. BofE as lender of last resort (to prop up house prices).

You write from the position of a householder (or a multiple householder?) who thinks that high house prices are somehow a benefit to us. To many people they are a curse, as much a curse as car or holiday prices rising three-fold in five years. Would that be good for us? What a large number of people actually want is low

house prices so that they can get on the property ladder and spend less to move up that same ladder (and less on council tax, stamp duty, and estate agent fees).

The false market we have in housing is a bubble (even after taking in to account the Government's attempts to stuff the country with immigrants), as much as tulips were an unsustainable bubble in the 17th century, and Government support for that bubble does nothing for the economy nor for the population as a whole.

5. Inward investment.

And what has happened to your idea of living off 'inward investment'? What - no more family silver to sell? No-one wanting to 'invest' while the pound is falling like a stone? Running out of inward funds are we?

Our problems were caused by too much 'false' wealth creation, instead of real manufacturing wealth, be it through mortgages, credit cards, building society sales, equities inflation, remortgaging, government deficits, PFIs, or huge trade imbalances. The Enron Chancellor ran the Government finances on smoke and mirrors, much like most of the other Government departments.

This false liquidity has not created rampant inflation, as yet, because it was concentrated on housing and equities, while cheap Chinese imports kept product prices low. But you cannot keep increasing liquidity indefinitely without either:

- running out of credit,
- having prices depart from normal income levels, or
- creating a runaway Zimbabwe-style economy.

The only real solution to our problem is to destroy that false money, and the traditional methods for this are either rampant inflation or a collapse in asset prices. My preference is for the latter - and may this awful government sink with it.

cial Policies

» In the *Sunday Times* of April 6 an article appeared by their Business Correspondent David Smith entitled *Seeking a Cure for the Credit Crunch*. We publish some of the high points of the report and comments on them sent to David Smith by *Identity* reader Ralph Ellis.

This year's council elections can be summed up in a simple statement: Steady and sustainable growth. The London Assembly result was even better: Our biggest breakthrough to date! This year has seen the party make steady progress nationwide that has taken our total number of councillors above the psychological barrier of 'one hundred' and also achieved the biggest single breakthrough in the history of nationalism in Britain - a seat on the Greater London Assembly. All in all, it's been a great year for the British National Party, but we should take some time to carefully analyse these results.

There was a very good feeling even before Election Day; the party was setting records again as the nominations closed. For the first time ever the BNP was standing in a large enough proportion of available council seats to earn ourselves a council election broadcast courtesy of the BBC. Although the BNP has had Party Political Broadcasts (PPB) before, they have always been for General or Euro Elections.

SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES

Not only had we secured our PPB but as the nominations closed news broke that again the party had won a handful of seats on town councils that the other parties were not contesting. These town council wins are significant advances which set the foundations for future electoral gains at a higher level.

In the run up to May 1st the party's electioneering machine went into overdrive. Millions of hand delivered pieces of BNP literature went out nationwide. In our

After this year's significant council gains and the massive breakthrough in London, Mark Collett takes an in-depth look at the election results.

capital 900,000 of the glossy A3 'Londoner' leaflets were accompanied by 300,000 calling cards. These were complimented by the party's insert in the London Mayoral booklet which was delivered to over five million homes and businesses in the capital.

Again the BNP was making major advances with its publicity - for the first time ever the party secured adverts in local London papers and several huge billboards in the capital carried our logo and message. This was the most professional and mainstream campaign the party has ever fought.

Election Review 2008

Police On The Street
It's time to take the politically correct handcuffs off the police. The only way to get tough on crime is get police back where crime is - on the beat - not persecuting motorists or filling in paperwork in their offices.

Asylum Seekers
Asylum seekers come here and get everything handed to them on a silver platter. Free TVs to channel surfers, free food, and it all -

The British National Party Putting Local People First
Sharon will continue to support and work with the police and residents groups to improve the communities we live in. Her priorities are to combat crime and anti-social behaviour, which blight the lives of many law abiding residents.

Sharon has organised and been involved in many clean-ups around the Ward, led a protest against dog fouling on our streets and believes the minority of people who have no respect for the law in their communities should be punished.

British National Party
Thursday May 1st
Hapton with Park
Burnley Borough Council
Sharon Wilkinson
Putting Local People First
Feel free to display this in your window, or call 0871 050 0232 for a FREE poster

The REAL Face of the BNP
This is the real face of the British National Party, a family organisation that wants to put British people first. The BNP don't 'hate' anyone, we just want to make sure that our own people aren't turned into second class citizens. The British National Party don't blame immigrants either - we blame the politicians who have let this country down.

The LONDON
www.londonbnp.org.uk

The Changing Face of London
From this...
...to this
Is This What You Really Want?

CONSIDER THIS, this is the way London used to be. At ease with itself, friendly, happy and secure. A capital city with a sense of community values and social inclusiveness. If you would like London to be like this again, then support the British National Party, the party that puts local people first.



Richard Barnbrook gives his speech after being elected to the GLA

Elsewhere in the council elections nearly a quarter of the seats contested took the glossy A4 leaflets, which were complimented by 300,000 of the new colour A5 'People Like You Voting BNP' leaflet. In council seats up and down the UK around a million glossy leaflets were delivered along with countless hundreds of thousands of black and white local Patriot leaflets and other locally produced material.

The party was in overdrive and the enquiries were flooding in. Thousands of A3 window posters were sent out along with thousands of copies of Britain First, the party's enquiry booklet, which have been posted to new enquirers getting in touch through our telephone lines or via emails to our massively popular website.

Our televised Party Political Broadcast this year was astounding. It was professional, moderate, mainstream and not only better than anything we have done before, but also better than that of those of any of the parties. We should all congratulate Rod Gordon and the BNPTV team for raising the bar so high and producing a piece of such quality which surely helped to make this election the success it was.

As we approached Election Day the political scene was changing rapidly and presented the BNP with a new challenge. In the past we have enjoyed a situation where the Labour Party has been in decline yet the public haven't seen any real alternative within the Establishment. The Tory party have long been a dormant force and the Lib Dems, especially post-Kennedy, have failed to live up to their expectations.

However this year we have seen a huge swing in the fortunes of the Conservative

Party. For the first time since Labour came to power in 1997 the Tories are ahead in the opinion polls. This is significant for two reasons. First when there is a major Establishment party not in power but ahead in the opinion polls smaller parties suffer. This is because many protest votes that usually go to smaller parties now shift to the official opposition as they are seen as a credible and likely force to unseat the party of power, whereas before they were seen as beaten and second best.

Secondly, and specifically during a period of a resurgent Tory party, nationalism usually suffers. The Tories will often start parroting a toned-down brand of nationalist speak, and the floating right wing voter will reattach themselves to the largest 'right wing' party. This was most notably seen in late 1970s when a resurgent Tory party under Margaret Thatcher - and a speech about being swamped by immigrants - stole the thunder of the National Front.

Thus, despite the huge efforts made before polling day I have to admit to being nervous. In 2007 the party had stalled slightly, and my yearly election analysis (*Identity* May 2007) whilst positive due to small electoral gains on May 1st, a large number of elected parish and town councillors and a healthy share of the vote (some 15% nationally), the party clearly had not achieved what it had hoped for in the wake of the massive gains in 2006.

Such fears were soon quashed, with the party making significant gains in the council elections, with wins in the North West, the West Midlands, Yorkshire, Essex, the East Midlands and even Wales! It came as quite a shock when I answered a call from our National Treasurer on Friday morning to be told "You can now call me

BNP Gains



John Gamble, one of two new councillors who made the breakthrough in Rotherham



Steve Batkin makes his return to the council in Stoke, along with two new councillors.



Martyn Findley is one of two to make a breakthrough in Nuneaton



Lewis Allesbrook is elected in Amber Valley with Cliff Roper, we miss a third by just one vote!

BNP Losses



Tony Frankland was narrowly defeated in Epping Forest



David Exley, our longest serving councillor in Kirklees was unseated by Lib-Lab pact

Councillor Walker!"

These gains are very heartening, as they have been achieved across the whole of the UK. In the past the party has enjoyed breakthroughs, but they have often been localised and contained. We have seen mini-explosions of BNP growth, first in the Lancashire Mill towns then in West Yorkshire and in Essex. However this year the growth was uniform and national.

What's more the growth occurred both in new and existing areas. We saw the BNP held its existing seat in Burnley, win back a seat in Halifax with a majority of more than 300, we saw steady growth in Stoke where the council group grew from six to nine. All who have followed the rise of the BNP in the Potteries will be especially pleased to see the return of Steve Batkin to the council. We saw an expansion in the extremely fertile ground of Amber Valley in the East Midlands - special mention must go to Lewis Allesbrook the new organiser (and newly elected BNP councillor) who lifted the area back up after recent disruption by trouble makers. With two new seats won and a third missed by just one vote, it's clear



Richard Barnbrook takes his seat at the inaugural meeting of the London Assembly



that this area - very close to the site of last year's and this year's Red White and Blue - is really on the BNP map.

The party also enjoyed a number of breakthroughs in areas that previously haven't had BNP councillors. The hard work of super-activist Marlene Guest in Rotherham finally paid off, with the party making its first ever breakthrough in South Yorkshire. The efforts of Alwyn Deacon and his great team in Nuneaton and Bedworth also paid off with two councillors elected, and Alwyn himself only missing

out on a third seat by a whisker. Finally, I must admit the parish council gains in both Cumbria and Wales as the nominations closed raised all our spirits, but I didn't imagine seeing any one getting elected in Wales just yet, how wrong I was!

Wales itself was a remarkable electoral story and it proves that the BNP can achieve strong gains and growth in areas previously seen as 'un-winnable' by nationalists. On the night, shocked Labour counting agents watched as our votes matched theirs in some polling districts in

Swansea. This is also testament to the nationwide growth of the party and does much to bust the myth that we are a party of a few particularly 'enriched' former mill towns.

The only real disappointments of the night came in Kirklees and Epping where we lost three councillors. Sadly David Exley lost his seat in Heckmondwike, David has been one of our very best councillors and has put tremendous effort into that ward and was forced out due to a Lib Dem/Labour electoral pact and a drastic demographic shift against the indigenous population. The losses in Epping were also disappointing, however they were more to do with the strong Tory surge in and around London and the efforts we put into the capital which left us slightly overstretched in places like Essex and sadly something had to give.

SOLID SUPPORT BASE

Overall though our national average dipped slightly to around 13.5%, down from over 15% last year. This is mainly due to the resurgence of the Conservative Party, the fact that our vote held up so well and was only knocked slightly goes to show that the

party has advanced well and has actually built a solid based of support that won't just drift away. No longer is the BNP a right wing protest vote, but a genuine alternative with a committed and loyal voter base.

Whilst the dip in our average vote is of course not good news we made ten net borough council gains this year, compared to only one last year, our average vote went down slightly but we got more councillors elected. In terms of numbers we saw a growth in our elected councillors of around 25%, which by any party's standards is good (by comparison, the Lib Dems, who hold more than 1,800 seats, managed a net gain of just 30 seats nationwide), and as stated earlier to break the barrier of one hundred elected councillors is a major achievement.

The BNP has finally made the breakthrough to the next level of British politics; we have won a seat on the Greater London Assembly. Whilst, as is common in this party, some people let their imaginations run away with them and made predictions of winning two or even three seats on the assembly I would argue that looking at the circumstances one is a major victory.

More so than elsewhere in the country the BNP faced the problem of a credible and electable Conservative party who

seemed more than capable of gobbling up the right wing floating voters and taking the anti-Labour, anti-Livingstone protest vote. The Tories cleverly picked a candidate who was both likeable, modern and whose light hearted and approachable attitude was always going to be a vote winner.

However the scale of the Tory victory was beyond anyone's expectations. Not only did they win the Mayoral contest as predicted, but they took an unprecedented eleven of the twenty five seats on the GLA, leaving Labour to take eight of those that remained. Of the six seats that left the Lib Dems took three, down from five in 2004. This left just three seats for parties outside of the 'big three'.

UKIP DECLINE

In 2004 the GLA elections were held on the same day as the Euro elections. UKIP, buoyed by media hype and Kilroy-Silk, were on a roll, easily securing two seats on the Assembly. Respect, the pro-Muslim party ran by Marxist whites, had come close to taking a seat and the BNP had just missed out by 0.2%. The Greens kept their now well-established presence within London by holding two of the three seats they won back in 2000. It was plain to see there was real competition for the last few

seats. Also it must be noted that the turnout this year was much higher than it was in 2004, and many pundits had claimed we couldn't win a seat if turnout rose to the level it did.

So with just three seats left on the Assembly, the BNP, the Greens, UKIP and the far left were all in the running. First came in the Mayoral result, we came fifth, thrashing UKIP and the two far-left parties and coming in just behind the Greens. The BNP vote was up by nearly 30,000 votes on the 2004 result and came in at a huge 69,710 votes. This was over three times the UKIP vote of just 22,422, and nearly seven times the vote of the English Democrats.

The all important top-up list vote - which accounted for the proportional representation seats on the GLA - was next. As we had increased our vote by nearly 75% on 2004 in the mayoral race things looked solid. Indeed the BNP vote rose dramatically on the top-up list, with the party polling over 130,000 votes, comfortably above any of the 9 smaller parties (which included UKIP and the English Democrats). This gave us one of the three remaining seats, the other two going to the Greens, leaving UKIP and Respect empty handed.

So the London result was not only a major breakthrough for the obvious reason of Richard being elected to the GLA. Again the party proved it could win against the backdrop of a huge Tory vote and in the circumstances of a massively increased turnout. We wiped out both of our close competitors - UKIP and the English Democrats - and in convincing style.

In conclusion then, these elections leave the party in the strongest position it has ever been. We have not only managed to increase our base of elected councillors and breakthrough to the next level on the electoral ladder, but we have done so in circumstances that would normally not be favourable to nationalism. We have proved that our voter base is committed to voting British National Party and is no longer just a protest vote and that we can win even in the face of a large populist right-wing figure such as Boris taking such a huge chunk of the vote.

We have shown that parties such as UKIP and the English Democrats are politically no match for us when we set our sights on a goal and roll out our election winning machine. We have established our position as the only alternative to Labour in archetypal old socialist areas such as urban Wales and the North East. Most importantly, we have shown the country that we are a credible and electable party, whether that be in a sleepy town in North Wales or the very heart of our capital. Many congratulations to all the winners, all the candidates, and all the activists who helped to make May 2008 the best set of election results in the epic story of British nationalism.

Mayoral Vote

CANDIDATE	PARTY	1st PREFERENCE VOTES
Boris Johnson	Conservative	1,043,761
Ken Livingstone	Labour	893,877
Brian Paddick	Liberal Democrat	236,685
Siân Berry	Green	77,374
Richard Barnbrook	British National Party	69,710
Alan Craig	Christian Peoples Alliance	39,249
Gerard Batten	UK Independence Party	22,422
Lindsey German	Left List	16,796
Matt O'Connor	English Democrats	10,695
Winston McKenzie	Independent	5,389

GLA Top Up Vote

PARTY	VOTES	PERCENTAGE	SEATS*
1. Conservative Party	835,535	34.05%	11
2. The Labour Party	665,443	27.12%	8
3. Liberal Democrats	275,272	11.22%	3
4. Green Party	203,465	8.29%	2
5. British National Party	130,714	5.33%	1
6. The Christian Choice	70,294	2.86%	-
7. Abolish the Congestion Charge	63,596	2.59%	-
8. Respect	59,721	2.43%	-
9. UK Independence Party	46,617	1.90%	-
10. English Democrats	25,569	1.04%	-
11. Left List	22,583	0.92%	-
12. Unity for Peace & Socialism	6,394	0.26%	-
13. Independent	3,974	0.16%	-
14. One London	3,430	0.14%	-

* The number of seats is calculated both from top up list votes on a PR scale and first past the post constituency seats



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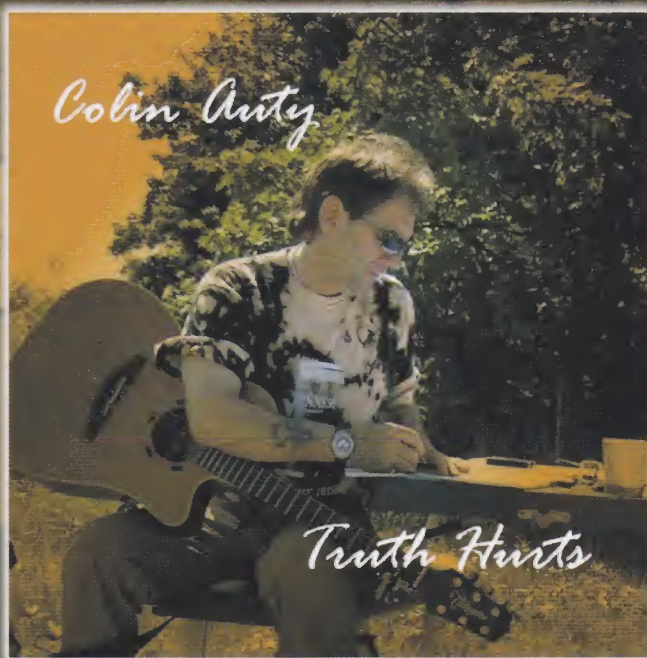

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GREAT WHITE

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*Colin Auty**Truth Hurts***£11 inc p&p**

Truth Hurts is the stunning debut album from BNP councillor Colin Auty. This record is a personal journey from one of the party's most successful local politicians. It is available now for £11 inc. p&p.

You don't have to send a cheque, you can also order both of these albums by telephone on our new hotline **0800 050 0242** or order online!

In 2002 the Home Office announced that immigrants were paying £2.5bn more in tax per year than they withdrew from the public purse. Then a few years later, in 2005, Labour's favourite think tank (IPPR) had another look at the matter and announced that the figure had risen to around £5bn a year. (This alleged tax contribution by immigrants is often called a "fiscal surplus").

The calculations behind these figures do not so much as mention the additional infrastructure that every immigrant necessitates. Perhaps the Home Office, the Labour Party and IPPR think that the money for additional schools and roads grows on trees. Moreover there is

something odd about the main organisation that has messed up immigration, the Home Office, pronouncing on the costs and benefits of immigration. This is a bit like having students mark their own exam papers: neither the Home Office nor students are exactly impartial here! As for IPPR, this is the think tank that wants to downgrade Christmas, so you can see where they come from.

EDUCATING IMMIGRANTS' CHILDREN

Another contentious element in the calculations behind the above figures is the cost of educating immigrants' children (£5bn a year). The Home Office and IPPR

deducted these educational costs before arriving at the above figures. But then in 2006 the Home Office changed its mind and claimed that these educational costs should *not* be deducted. The effect of this would be to boost the fiscal surplus to around £10bn a year! (I have listed the publications and web sites where IPPR, the Home Office, etc make these claims. See the web site address in the table on page 21).

These claims about the wondrous benefits of immigration have not gone unchallenged, of course. Various people and organisations not quite so keen on immigration as the Labour Party or Home Office, have been picking holes in the above claims.

For example, as regards the Home Office claim that the cost of education should not be deducted from the fiscal surplus, Migrationwatch made a neat counter-claim. This is that in addition to deducting the above educational costs, children of mixed parentage (one immigrant parent and one native parent) should also be brought into the equation. That is, Migrationwatch claims that half the educational costs of these children should be subtracted from the fiscal surplus. This brings the total cost of educating immigrants' children to about £7.5bn a year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Another less than enthusiastic admirer of the Home Office and IPPR is Anthony

The True Costs of Immigration

Contrary to the Government's false claim that immigration gives us a £5bn annual contribution, Ralph Musgrave shows that when the full costs to the health service, education and the general infrastructure are taken into account, immigration costs the nation some £17 billion a year.



Scholefield. He is an accountant with a degree in economics and one of the founders of the UK Independence Party. He published an article recently about the large amounts of capital per head that UK natives have saved up over the years: houses, roads, schools and so on. According to Scholefield's calculations, unless immigrants arrive with £70,000, they impose what might be called an "investment burden" on UK natives. That is, UK natives have to pay extra tax and so on to fund the additional infrastructure and other investments that immigrants necessitate.

Personally I do not agree with several of Scholefield's calculations and arguments. I have done my own calculations, which coincidentally produce much the same answer.

The fiscal surplus is not explained to any great extent by hard work or productivity by immigrants. One important explanation is that immigrants are grossly over represented in London (by a factor of about six) and London has always been a high wage area. Second, the half million or so immigrants from the English speaking developed world (USA, Australia, etc) earn at least twice as much as Third World immigrants. And high earners pay much more tax as a proportion of their incomes than low earners. Thus to a large extent, the "immigrant fiscal surplus" is explained by a

bunch of people we scarcely regard as immigrants! The Irish in particular are scarcely regarded as immigrants in the UK.

Indeed, if immigrants' earnings are a justification for immigration, as per Home Office reasoning, then the very poor earnings of some immigrant national groups are a reason to cut immigration from the relevant countries.

Second, it is very much the low earning national groups who have large numbers of children, which requires billions to be spent on education, additional infrastructure and so on. Third, these low earning groups (mainly Third World immigrants) normally arrive with little money. To put it bluntly, immigrants from the English-speaking developed world are a boost for the UK while Third World immigrants are a dead loss.

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT

The arguments and calculations behind the infrastructure and investment figure of £70,000 are complicated. Equally complex are the arguments about how to treat the cost of educating immigrants' children. Indeed, for any readers who do not want to delve too deeply into the details, now would be a good point at which to jump to the concluding section at the end of this article. (There is a brief summary of the calculations in the table on the following

page.)

The conventional wisdom is that public sector investments, like building roads and schools, are a burden on the community, while private sector investments somehow or other pay for themselves. In fact the distinction between public and private sectors is very artificial. For example numerous services once provided by Government and paid for by "tax" have now been privatised. The fact that payment is no longer called "tax" is of limited importance.

Put another way, when an oil company builds an oil refinery, the materials and labour consumed in the process do not appear from nowhere. Thousands of people forgo the enjoyment of millions of pounds worth of consumer goods for years on end in order to fund the refinery. How does the oil company manage to "rob" ordinary people in this way? It's easy: the company can, for example, borrow the money, which pushes up interest rates, which in turn means thousands of people have to make do with smaller mortgages and smaller houses. Alternatively the refinery may be funded out of profits: i.e. out of relatively high fuel prices.

Immigrants have a similar effect to oil companies. Immigrants necessitate additional investments in both public and private sectors: paid for primarily by UK natives. As to public sector investments, payment will tend to come in the form of increased taxation, and as to the private sector investments, interest rate hikes will play a large role.

INTEREST ON IMMIGRANT DEBT

Having said that it is primarily native Brits who fund the investments that immigrants necessitate, immigrants do pay this debt back eventually; but only after decades. They pay it back when they have accumulated savings which are average for the population as a whole. I'll explain this further:

When immigrants arrive, employers (public and private) borrow more to fund investments. Interest rates rise, which forces natives with mortgages to live in smaller houses, or forces them to consume less in other ways. Eventually, immigrants build up their savings, which will include ownership of a chunk of Government debt, businesses, shares etc. Ownership of these assets will be mainly via pension funds. Interest rates decline again which means natives can get the houses they want.

Effectively, immigrants get an interest free loan over several decades. By the time the debt is paid back, interest on the loan will have amounted to a figure which resembles the debt itself. So to all intents and purposes we might as well call the initial £70,000 a "cost" and leave it at that. Assuming £70,000 is the right figure, then multiply that by the annual net immigration

figure (about 190,000) and you get almost £13bn per year.

REDUCTION IN INTEREST RATES?

Readers who have followed the immigration debate closely over the last year or two may think they have spotted a flaw in the above argument: to do with interest rates. It was claimed above that money borrowed to create infrastructure and other investments raises interest rates. This conflicts with reports, mainly in the left of centre press, claiming that immigrants *reduce* interest rates.

The first answer here is: "don't believe what you read in the press." Second, it is true that recent studies by perfectly reputable authors have tentatively claimed that immigrants *might* reduce interest rates. When this is reported in *The Guardian* all the doubts disappear. It's a case of "immigrants reduce interest rates", no ifs, no buts. But even the above tentative claims are based on an argument that contains two mistakes. First the above studies completely ignore the interest raising effects of additional investments. The second mistake concerns the money supply, and the mistake is thus:

It is certainly true that if additional labour is to be employed, demand must rise; and one way of raising demand is to reduce interest rates. But is it actually interest rate reductions that have created the demand to employ immigrants? After all, there is another way of raising demand and this is to increase the money supply.

Immigrants have been arriving in the US for two centuries, but interest rates have not been steadily declining for two centuries! What *has* happened in the US is that the money supply has risen in proportion to the population. In short it is money supply increases which overwhelmingly have created the demand that immigration necessitates.

Moreover, if additional investments are required, interest rates absolutely have to rise in order to induce people to save - (either that or Government grabs our money via taxation).

CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

Another apparent weakness in the above argument is that capital moves across borders quite freely nowadays which means that the above assumptions about native Brits funding all investments in the UK is not strictly accurate. On the other hand many other developed countries face similar levels of immigration to the UK, thus these countries are as likely to plunder UK savings to finance their own immigrant investments as we are to loot their savings. It is thus reasonable, if not entirely accurate to assume the UK finances its own investment needs.

A third apparent weakness in the above

London bombing victim - a further cost of immigration



argument is that we arguably just don't invest the requisite amount in infrastructure etc in response to immigration. Thus it might seem that investment costs are not as high as suggested above. The answer to this is that if we don't invest, then we face the costs of not investing: over-crowding, breakdowns, etc. So not investing makes little difference to the bottom line.

HOUSING AND CHILDREN

Housing forms a sizeable chunk of all investments - about 35%. There is a big difference between housing and other investments which is that rent or interest on a mortgage is charged specifically to the person using the investment, i.e. the owner occupier or tenant. In contrast, when for example Government builds a school, the community at large foots the bill. In short, immigrants pay for their own housing. This is not to say that extra housing is entirely cost free for natives: immigrants have helped push up house prices which has made it impossible for thousands of native first time buyers to buy a home of their own. Nevertheless, I have assumed that immigrants pay for their own housing. (At least one million are living in council housing *Editor*)

On the question of the many children that immigrants have, it seems that for each immigrant arriving, an additional baby appears in the UK shortly afterwards.

Effectively this doubles the investment burden, and this is taken into account in the calculations below.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

The main Government body responsible for producing the UK's statistics is called National Statistics. NS gives the total value of private housing in the UK as about £1,000bn. But the Halifax Bank in early 2008 announced that the figure was £4,000bn. What you might call a slight discrepancy! In view of the above decision to exclude housing from the calculations, this discrepancy might not seem relevant. However, if NS have grossly undervalued housing, they have presumably undervalued everything else. Certainly there are billions of pounds worth of investments, public and private, that consist of much the same material as houses: i.e. land, bricks, mortar, concrete, and so on. I have not assumed that NS have undervalued everything by a factor of four. But I *have* assumed they have undervalued by a factor of two.

EDUCATION

We now turn to the vexed question as to whether the £7.5bn cost of educating immigrants' children should be deducted from the fiscal surplus.

One of the Home Office's arguments here is that it is only first generation

immigrants that are "immigrants" on the strict definition of the word. By contrast, second generation immigrants are strictly speaking not immigrants, but normal UK natives. So with a view to making immigrants look good, the Home Office wants to attribute the above educational costs to the second generation.

This fiddling with definitions won't wash. If the Home Office wants to attribute these costs to the second generation with a view to making the first generation look good, this just makes the second generation look bad. So presumably opponents of immigration can trumpet the dire fiscal effects of second generation immigrants, which proves that immigrants should be sent home as soon as they have children (or something like that!).

Second, there is no arguing with the fact that natives living at the same time as a given group of immigrants' children are worse off on account of having to fund these children's education. Of course the parents of these children will normally be at work and paying taxes during this period, which reduces the burden on native taxpayers. But there is still a net burden on

native taxpayers amongst other reasons because of the large number of children that immigrants have.

The implication behind the whole fiscal surplus idea is that immigrants make natives better off. Well they just don't: natives are worse off, partly as a result of funding the above education, and partly as a result of other factors like the "investment burden."

CRIME AND REMITTANCES

Prof. Coleman in his submission to the House of Lords enquiry into immigration in 2007 put the cost of immigrant crime at £3bn a year. All ethnic groups commit crimes, of course. But the £3bn represents the additional burden that immigrants impose over and above the burden they would impose if they were as law-abiding as the rest of us.

It is very difficult to know what the real figures are for remittances. The official figure is around £3bn a year. But there is an Indian banker who claims that the amount remitted by the Indian community alone is £3bn. And the Polish central bank claims

that Poles remit £1.8bn. If the Indian and Polish figures are representative, then the total figure for remittances will be around £30bn: that's ten times the official estimate - enough to wipe out the foreign exchange earnings of the City of London!

The above Indian and Polish figures are similar to the amounts being remitted by Mexican immigrants in the US. This seems to be around \$7,000 a year per head.

Another problem with remittances is that £1bn of remittances cannot be viewed as a direct £1bn cost to UK citizens. The actual cost in terms of reduced incomes will be around a third of the £1bn. In arriving at my best guess as to the cost of immigration, I have stuck with the official figure for remittances of about £3bn. This means that £1bn is subtracted from the fiscal surplus in respect of remittances. But in view of the Indian, Polish and Mexican figures, obviously this could be a big underestimate.

CONCLUSION

A popular perception is that skill or labour shortages explain immigration, or more accurately net immigration (i.e. immigration numbers minus the number emigrating). This perception is quite untrue: if every country trained about the right number of people for each profession, the number of Brits alleviating skill shortages abroad should approximately equal the number of foreigners alleviating skill shortages here. Thus there is little excuse for net immigration. But if we do allow net immigration, there is a price to pay; and working out this price is the object of the exercise here.

Readers who have read all of the above paragraphs will appreciate the extreme difficulty in estimating the costs of net immigration. The final figure of £17.3bn given in the table on the left is very much a guesstimate, but I am convinced it is not an excessive figure. This country really needs a committee of economists and accountants to spend a full year working on the problem. But don't expect the Labour Party, the Home Office or IPPR to do the job: or rather they may do the job, but to judge by past performance we would need to be wary of the results. As for the Tories and Lib Dems, they are too terrified of being seen to be politically incorrect to question immigration in any serious way.

The main conclusion is that the Home Office and IPPR are way out with their calculations. First, educating the children of immigrants should be deducted from the fiscal surplus. Second, the additional infrastructure and other investments that immigrants necessitate cost UK citizens around £15bn a year. Third there is the cost of immigrant crime and remittances (£4bn a year). After a few other adjustments to the figure my best guess as to the total annual cost imposed on us by net immigration is around £17.3bn a year.

Summary of Calculations

National Statistics figure for total investments in UK	£2,835bn
Less private housing	£1,042bn
Equals	£1,793bn
Halifax Bank in Jan 2008 said value of private housing is 4 trillion not 1 trillion. The £1,793bn will not be quadrupled, but will be doubled by way of a compromise.	£3,586bn
£3,586bn divided by 60 million UK population:	£60,000 per head
Annual investment needed is £60,000 x annual net immigration (190,000) which equals:	£11.4bn
Immigrants' children effectively double the burden	£22.8bn
Deduct 33% mainly because about 33% of immigrants come from developed countries and bring adequate capital.	£15.1bn
Add remittances (£1bn) and cost of crime (£3bn)	£19.1bn
Less IPPR's immigrant fiscal surplus of £818 per immigrant, times say 6 million immigrants = £4.9bn. Add 10% for inflation since IPPR study: £4.9 + 0.49 = £5.4	£19.1bn less £5.4bn = £13.7bn
Add half the cost of children's education where one parent is immigrant and one native: £2.6bn	£16.3bn
Plus sundry costs listed by Prof. Coleman: "Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant" (£170m) + "English for Speakers of Other Languages Programme" (£280m) + sundry translation costs (£100m) + cost of security services countering terrorism... say £1bn in total	£17.3bn

Sources of much of the information in the above article is available at:
www.ethnic.ndo.co.uk/IdyRefs.doc

John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

We Must Not Be Down On The Muslims, Says Goldsmith

Assistant Metropolitan Police Commissioner Bob Quick, Scotland Yard's new head of anti-terrorism, told a Parliamentary committee last month that 15 terrorist plots have been foiled in the three years since the London bombings, and that some of the planned attacks "were very recent". The plots were not detailed individually. They were likely to have included that of Dhiren Barot, a British based al-Qa'eda fanatic who plotted to murder thousands, striking at buildings and railways stations with gas bombs in cars, detonating a radioactive dirty bomb and blowing up a train under the Thames.

The Met police chiefs told the committee that they needed an extension to the time limit that suspects can be held without charge and that the 28-day limit given by Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Ken Macdonald, was insufficient.

Interestingly, the former Attorney General, Tony Blair's old chum Lord Goldsmith, said he couldn't possibly support an extension to the time limit. "It is also counterproductive because it sends a message to particularly the Muslim communities that we are down on them." Well, since the IRA dropped terrorism who other than Muslims are practising terrorism in the UK? Sikhs, Hindus, Tibetans? I think not! Goldsmith added that young Muslims could use a time extension "as justification for taking up arms."

Possibly Goldsmith was paying some sort of penance to the Muslim community in view of the fact that it was on his legal advice that Britain went to war with Iraq in 2003 and has incurred the hostility of the Arab world - at one time our friends - ever since.

Lord Goldsmith resigned his former cabinet post just days before Blair left office. Like Blair, he soon found a gravy train to jump aboard, namely a £1m-a-year post with the American law firm Debevoise & Plimpton LLP. His position with the company is "European chair of litigation." Perhaps if his old mate Tony becomes EU President he can be the chief commissar, or even witch-finder general hunting down unreformed nationalists.

Promote Islam In Our Schools, Says NUT

Although only a small minority of Muslims in the West engage in terrorism, time and time again the court trials show that their inspiration comes from Islamic preachers. Yet at their recent annual conference, the National Union of Teachers - NUT for short and for inclination - decided that state schools here should be forced to open their doors to Islamic preachers teaching the Koran. They also said that existing religious schools - almost all of them Christian - should have to admit pupils from other faiths.

The NUT's general secretary Steve Sinnott said that allowing Muslim imams to preach in schools would be a way to reunite divided communities. He admitted that his plan would amount to religious indoctrination inside taxpayer-backed schools rather than simple teaching of what different religions believe.



Lord Goldsmith wants us to go 'easy' on the Muslims

As a further indication of how far-left the NUTs to whom we entrust our children really are, also passed a resolution calling for Army recruitment literature to be removed from our schools.

It's Official: Immigration Brings No Benefits

For several years the British National Party has been disputing the Lib-Lab-Con claim that somehow immigration has been a benefit to Britain. A few politicians and columnists have of late recognised the problems brought to housing, schooling and the NHS by several million immigrants, but they have still tried to maintain that it has brought economic advantages. This particular canard is blown out of the water by Ralph Musgrove in his article in this issue which reveals the Home Office tricks to sustain this fiction. The alleged £6 billion annual benefit of immigration has now been officially exposed in a House of Lords committee report as being untrue. The committee, which includes two former chancellors and several former Cabinet ministers, came to the conclusion that the economic benefits "are small and close to zero in the long run."

The committee took into account the increase in population, which is a 190,000 annual gain after deducting from the immigrant total of some 300,000 those (mainly British) emigrating, and their use of local services such as health, education, and social housing.

David Coleman, a professor of demography at Oxford University, said in his evidence to the committee that the Government had excluded costs from crime, security, the race relations process, health 'tourism' and imported ailments such as TB. The real cost of immigration could be in the order of £8.8 billion a year.

Richard Pearson, a visiting professor at the University of Sussex's Centre for Migration Research, said: "While migrants have clearly helped alleviate often long-standing skill shortages, they have also filled many low-skilled jobs, often at very low wages. Importantly, he added: "These migrants are likely to be displacing, and reducing the incentive on employers to recruit and train low-skilled, indigenous workers."

Lord Wakeham, who led the eight-month inquiry, said that high levels of immigration threaten to price millions of Britons out of the housing market over the next 20 years and it would add 10 per cent to the cost of homes.

There are gains from immigration in Britain, but it is for the immigrant himself who earns far more than he/she can in the homeland. Remittances will also help the family of the immigrant and his/her country's economy. British householders will also benefit when they pay a plumber/carpenter/plasterer or nanny half the wage they would to a British born worker.

So also does the employer whose overheads are cut by using cheap labour and thereby holding down indigenous workers' wages.

St. George And The "Bilious Marxist Singer"

Some unlikely supporters of St. George took the opportunity of April 23rd this year to pour forth



The Establishment now backing thanks to the

their hatred of the BNP, who for so long had been almost the sole champion of England's national saint. Leading the politician's gang was the old Labour hack, Jack Straw, who tried to tell us that when campaigning in Blackburn how good it was to see "my Asian constituents watching the St. George's Day celebrations."

With Pete Doherty still in jail, from the pop music fraternity it was left to the fading strummer Billy Bragg to come forth with some mouth frothing about the BNP's strong association with St. George. We will leave it to regular *Identity* contributor Alastair Harper to comment on this, in the following letter to the *Scotsman*.

"Billy Bragg can orate as long as he likes about his 'England' but the observable message that comes through from this bilious Marxist singer is that he has shunned the poor embattled folkish English he was raised amongst to bask in true celebrity style in a Dorset mansion overlooking the Channel.

"The England he proclaims in his 'anthems' is now not an England of English people but a rapidly balkanising kingdom of every race on earth. London, and more particularly Birmingham, are moving into a demographic situation where indigenous English will sooner than later be a minority in their own country.

"It is for this reason that the British National Party is looming on the political horizon, a beacon of hope for many and a frightening nemesis for others."

We Are Paying For The Sell Off Of Debts

The comments in this column last month that dealt with the present credit crunch and the need to protect our remaining jobs was also run on the BNP website (www.bnp.org.uk). Amongst some twenty three comments there was the following informative viewpoint from someone signing him (possibly her)self as 'Tancred'.

"For years I worked as Finance Director to a number of large organisations. The view from my position was way different to that shown in the media and Government or understood by the man in the street who relies upon those sources for information. What amazes me about the problem with sub-prime lending is that it has been fuelled by commoditising the debts, i.e. the sell off of debts created to international organisations. The initial objective of commoditising was to spread risk and speed up the flow of money. It was driven by the greed of money brokers and directors in the City (as in Wall Street), and the relentless drive for profit and growth by the banks. What it has allowed is a number of unscrupulous greedy lenders to lend badly and sell on the risk to other greedy bankers who didn't worry too much about who had borrowed the money.

"Sub-Prime lending tends to be at premium rates and the profits, whilst mortgages are being paid, can be considerable. The current relatively low interest rate environment fooled people into borrowing excessive amounts. Rates can hardly go lower, but they can go a lot higher as anyone over 40 can tell you! Demand for cash has resulted in banks being so short of money that they cannot follow the reduction in the Bank Rate as the fewer savers demand a better return for their scarce resource cash. Think like a broker who is only focused on this month's volumes and his annual bonus, and directors focused on satisfying shareholders at the next AGM, and you can see how short-termism resulted in the long term risk being ignored or 'minimised'. This has helped fuel property prices to unsustainable levels, creating a false 'feel good factor' and drove unsecured credit demand which in turn fuelled an unsustainable spending spree and growth. Gordon Brown surfed the wave and polished his reputation as a great Chancellor, which he is not.

"Now the bubble is bursting and a contraction

of possibly immense proportions will occur. Taxes have been levied and the public sector has expanded on the basis of this bubble. With the coming of a recession it will be unaffordable. Brown sold off our Gold Reserves at the bottom of the market. Now gold is at new highs, a sign of impending recession and an indicator of the UK's weakness having sold off the "family silver." Add to this mix the acceleration of fuel/food demand in China and the East, the impending Peak Oil crisis, food shortages and billions pouring into the Middle East, funding Islamic Terrorism and we have a heady mix!

"My advice? Clear your debts, take up an allotment, get a small car and a bike. If you live in an inner city, move! If it were legal I'd also say *Get A Gun!*" We cannot, of course, go along with Tancred's final recommendation!

Five Years as Editor

I have now been writing this column and editing *Identity* magazine for five years this month. When Nick Griffin asked me to take over editorship with issue No. 32, in order to relieve him of the task in his expanding workload that has led the British National Party from being an 'also ran' movement to a challenger for Britain's fourth largest party and the central pole British

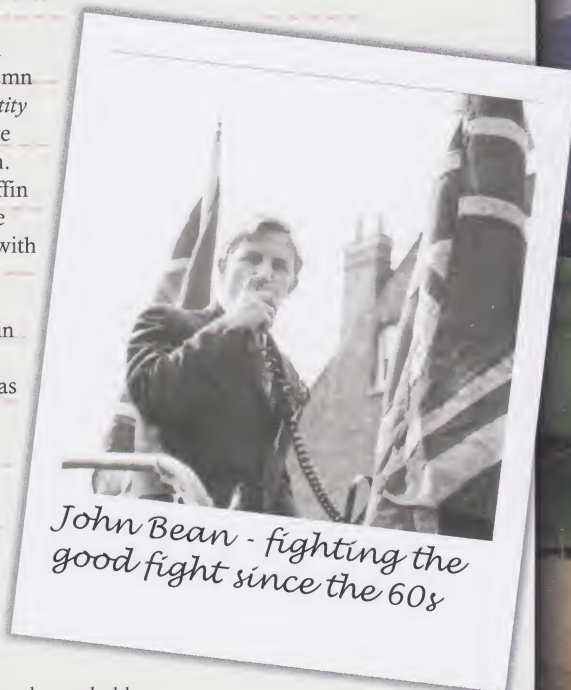
political discourse, he probably thought I would not last that long. But to paraphrase the old ditty: "Old Nationalists never die, and do their best not to fade away".

In my former life with the Mark 1 version of the BNP in the early 1960s I produced and edited a paper called *Combat*. It only got up to 43 issues, as opposed to the 59 issues of *Identity* for which I have so far been responsible, and was sometimes printed on butcher's wrapping paper. Mark you, it staggered out every two or three months according to how much money we had and whether or not someone of the liberal-left was threatening to sue us - but they soon found out we did not have any money and their ardour cooled.

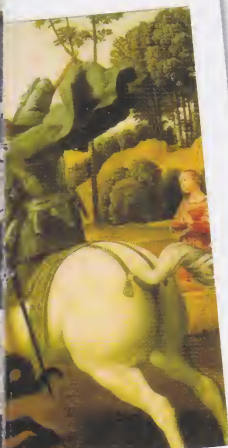
What has given me most satisfaction is to see circulation more than double and an increase in the number of first class regular contributors to *Identity*. If readers will forgive a little vanity I also take great satisfaction in seeing the wide use in the party, including on our excellent website, of 'Lib-Lab-Con' to emphasise that the so-called three different Establishment parties are all singing from the same hymn sheet.

In the May 2004 issue I wrote an editorial calling for support in our Euro Election campaign and for the London Mayoral election, including this passage: "The old parties have subjected us to the Lib-Lab-Con trick of allowing several million non-European immigrants into our land, plus their countless descendants, *without once ever asking us.*"

Of course, I might have read this term of unifying our enemy in somebody else's article and it became part of my sub-conscious. If this be the case, please let me know.



John Bean - fighting the good fight since the 60s



ment are
y St George
e BNP

Speakers' Corner

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LETTER OF THE MONTH

>> Tough Line Is Too Late

The Government is again telling us it is going to get tough on people who do not work and rely on benefits to survive. Having created hundreds of new jobs, of which 81% were taken by immigrants, the Government should have started this crackdown when we had jobs that needed filling, not now we are the job-centre of the world.

We are told that 80% of Somalis and 60% of Bangladeshis do not work and nor do asylum seekers. This is all dead wood that has to be fed, housed and educated at the expense of the workers in the country.

The BNP view is that maybe we wouldn't feel so angry if people who came to this country actually had to work instead of claiming benefits, and many do want to work but are not allowed to by this Government.

When the National Health Service and with it the Social Security department came into being it was fantastic, but the benefits were meant to be a safety net for the sick and out of work, not a way of life for generations of claimants.

The bill for subsidised idleness is billions of pounds, but as it keeps people who are riding the benefits gravy trains voting Labour, I cannot see them doing anything to alter the status quo.

Marlene Guest
Rotherham

This letter was published in the Rotherham Advertiser. It was chosen by the Editor as Letter of the Month and the author receives a year's subscription to Identity.

>> Tesco Downs The 'Uppies & Downies'



In Workington on the west coast of Cumbria we have a centuries old traditional ball game called Uppies and Downies, which is played over the Easter period, mainly on a natural flood plain called the Clöffs. The local council have now sold the ground to Tesco, who were the lowest bidder, with Asda being the highest.

A local group called "Save Our Clöffs" asked for a public meeting about the sale of the ground but Tesco and the local council did not want the meeting to be held and refused it.

This piece of land, which was given to the people of Workington by the late Curwen family, is a hunting ground for birds of prey and for wild life in general. In the past the council has poisoned the rabbits which then kills the birds of prey.

Despite Workington shopping centre having had £2 million spent on it last year, shops are closing down every week due to the high rents and because they know that Tesco's is now getting closer to the town centre.

This is typical of the crypto-Communist state we live in and why we need the BNP to save our British heritage.

I would like to send my deepest condolences to the late Councillor Nigel Williamson's family. He will always be remembered for the good work he has done for the community and the country. He will be deeply missed by all.

Darran Busby
Workington

>> NSPCC Inaction On White Girls Scandal



BBC Panorama at last took a look at the huge scandal of the gang-rape of hundreds of underage white girls in Britain by Muslim gangs.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/panorama/7302713.stm>

However, another really shocking aspect of this story is that I contacted the NSPCC about this tragedy some three years ago, and they absolutely refused to do anything about it. Perhaps readers would like to contact Ms Woolmore at the NSPCC and ask her why she completely refused to help vulnerable young girls who were being sexually exploited under her very nose (she represents Yorkshire NSPCC). You can e-mail her at: swoolmore@nspcc.org.uk

Ralph Ellis
Cheshire

>> Why Poles Are Hard Working

The reason why Poles appear to be so hard-working is money! The average wage in Britain is four times that in Poland. So let's turn this around. If the average in the UK is £300 a week and if we multiplied that by four, to match the wage rate in Poland, that would be £1,200 a week. If someone offered me or most people £1,200 a week to pick asparagus or cut butternut squash we would jump at it and make sure we did not lose our jobs. Think about it, that would be £62,400 a year for a manual, unskilled job that is not particularly hard.

The other reason is that the Poles we are getting are the *motivated ones*, mainly the ones who already had a good job in Poland. The hopeless and hapless ones have been left behind: we are getting the cream of the crop!

Having said that, when I was 19 and hitch-hiking across Europe I met a man who had business behind the Iron Curtain. He described to me how apathetic he had found the Slavs and Poles to be and what

lazy workers they were. Now, we are getting the opposite stereotype thrust upon us. It shows what a failure Communism was, and what a great motivator money is and how manipulative the media is.

John Phillips
Bedfordshire

>> Mugged In Newcastle

I am a 35-year-old civil servant in Newcastle Upon Tyne, an area which has recently been flooded with immigrants coming via London as well as direct from abroad. While walking home on the evening of March 22nd I was confronted by three "African" youths saying they were from London and demanding my mobile phone. When they asked me where I was from, I asked them in return where they were from. They then drew a knife on me, and so started a confrontation which I had seen on television and which seems to be so common now in London and other areas where such people think they have the right to bully the locals.

Luckily, I got away. I reported the incident to the police, but saw that they did not really seem interested to do much about it, which turned out to be correct. I couldn't believe that this sort of thing would happen up here so soon and is now rapidly changing the way of life.

Stuart Glenwright
Newcastle Upon Tyne

>> Who Shall Separate Us?

In the January issue Nick Griffin wrote an excellent article - although painful but necessary in its consequences - dealing with attempts to split the party. He referred to the *Searchlight* agent Richard Hill and his book *The Other Face of Terror*.

Of particular interest to BNP members is a section on page 165 of Hill's book giving details of his involvement in undermining the then leader of the BNP, John Tyndall.

Hill states: "Behind my involvement in the whole enterprise was the certain knowledge that as long as the process of splitting and fusion and then more splitting could be prolonged, no far-right group would be in a position to look outwards and project itself as a serious political force. At the time, we anticipated that we would later be in a position, if the BNP began to grow, to split it down the middle by provoking a life or death leadership battle between myself and Tyndall."

There my fellow Nationalists is a warning from the past that shows to what lengths the string pullers will go to destroy our party.

I agree with Mr Griffin when he states

that not all of those involved in the recent plot are "wronguns", but we must always be on guard and maybe we should use my old regimental motto: *Quis Separabit - Who Shall Separate Us!*

P. J. O'Sullivan
Birmingham (Irish Guards Rtd)

>> Awakening Of Femininity

In Phil Redall's landmark article *The Awakening of Dormant Femininity* (*Identity* No. 88) the magazine truly lives up to its name. It decisively moves our consciousness away from establishment I.D. cards toward the real organic insights of a woman asking herself: "Who am I? What do I mean to my children."

In the light of Redall's view of her apocalyptic freedom there are moments that empathise with, say, Diana Spencer. Without doubt she was ill-used by a shower of would-be alpha males.

We can also reflect upon how the Iron Lady (a contradiction in terms) militarised the police (another bunch of would-be alpha males) to make them fit and unfeeling enough to enforce her humanly grotesque industrial 'revolution'.

In both cases the alpha male comes out of it entirely without honour and with no feeling for the eternal feminine. Later, such males did no better when the quaking alpha T. Blair patronised the concerned woman by parading his 'Babes' along the fake political catwalk of their emancipation.

After the arid, sexually sterile deserts of Lib-Lab-Con country, from now on after Redall, attentive, insightful alpha one-upmanship leads you naturally to the BNP - or it's back to your donkey, Sancho!

V. S. Lockie
Ross-shire

>> Billy Bragg & Chums - Hypocrites All



Lefty icon Billy Bragg recently gave a London concert for his 50th birthday. Inevitably he used the opportunity to attack the BNP, reserving his most ferocious invective of the night against us. For some reason I have yet to fathom, this man does not live in a multicultural district anymore, despite his advocacy of multiculturalism (He prefers a country mansion in rural Dorset - Editor).

It is 30 years since the Peter Hain/ANL-inspired "Rock Against

Racism" was doing the rounds. They are hoping to revive this in 2008 under the banner "Love music, hate racism" (how Orwellian) with no less a figure than Pete Doherty on board.

Doherty, it appears, has suddenly acquired a 'serious', less frivolous side (which no doubt he has been working on during his spell in prison). I would like to know how he equates his new-found stance supporting 'L.M.R.H.' with his 'previous' (perhaps) taking of copious quantities of illicit drugs, formerly alongside his global eye-candy moll Kate "I'll say nothing" Moss. Hanging out with the likes of Doherty no doubt increased her 'cool' standing as well as her over-inflated bank balance.

The recreational drugs that these people take in the safety of their gated chic homes destroy poor communities which are at the mercy of drug barons and traffickers. How racist can you get? Hypocrites all!

John Roberts
Wakefield

>> Demand More Coverage In The Media



Although this year has seen more reporting on the existence of the BNP than previously by the BBC and the media in general, I feel we must campaign for even fairer treatment in view of the party's growth.

The BNP is no longer the small, though energetic and patriotic, party it was, even only three years ago. It is now a *strong*, energetic party which is gaining in strength daily, whilst the BBC and other channels and the press in general are steadily losing their viewers and readers, thereby constantly adding to the proportional weight of opinion backing our demand for fairer coverage.

Although we have a legal obligation to pay our television licence, as a small beginning I suggest we make it difficult for the Corporation to collect their fees by simply not remitting until the receipt of their final demand note, thereby affecting their cash flow. Initially the effect would undoubtedly be minor, but 'acorns and mighty oaks' come to mind and with ever increasing support from our growing numbers I am sure the point would register with the authorities. And this would be at a time when the BBC is already in financial difficulties!

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» This month, in his series of articles on personalities in British history, Eddy Butler looks at the lesser known Edward Eyre, who was responsible for a temporary check on the onward march of Anglo-Saxon liberalism.

A Trial of Strength

The Victorian era is replete with British heroes: men who achieved great things in fields as diverse as music, art, and literature, inventors, businessmen, industrialists, politicians, statesmen, administrators, generals, admirals and explorers. The list of worthy individuals is as all embracing as it is long.

This is the story of Edward Eyre, a pioneering livestock farmer who became an explorer and then an administrator. Pioneering livestock farmer sounds worthy but boring. Explorer maybe a bit more interesting, but administrator surely is a return to worthy boredom. So why write an article about Edward Eyre? Well, his story is interesting in its own right as a tale of achievement - even the outwardly worthy but boring parts. However, the final chapter in his life is illustrative of the cancer eating away at the heart of Britain. It shows how long this disease has been there and it also amply demonstrates that it is an affliction that comes from within.

Edward Eyre, the son of a clergyman was born in Bedfordshire about two months after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, but was brought up in Yorkshire. Being of an independent disposition at the age of only 17 he decided to emigrate to Australia. The hot climate in Australia was also regarded as being good for the health as Eyre was thought to have a weak chest. After a long sea crossing in 1833 Eyre landed in Sydney with £400 in his pocket in the largely untamed and unexplored colony. At first Eyre lived with a settler to learn something of farming. However his restless spirit soon

tired of this and he obtained two convict servants, bought a flock of 400 sheep and began a career as a farmer and then the first drover of livestock.

Initially he took stock from Sydney to Melbourne and other new settlements that were being founded around the shores of the New South Wales and Victoria. The supply of fresh meat was vital in enabling the early development of these communities. With these unheralded commercial activities Eyre was directly responsible for the successful early growth of these now thriving cities.

PIONEERING SPIRIT

Eyre also pioneered long range overland driving of livestock when in 1838 he took 600 cattle and 1,000 sheep from New South Wales to Adelaide. While on this trip Eyre was noted for his scrupulous and humane treatment of the aboriginal tribes he encountered. This trip alone earned Eyre £2,000 profit, a tidy sum in those days.

In order to establish whether there were any practical droving routes or good grazing districts to the north, Eyre extensively explored South Australia inland from Adelaide. In 1840 he discovered Lake Eyre, the large seasonal salt water lake in central Australia which was named after him. He found the area to be a barren sandy and rock waste. He climbed a mountain for a better view and aptly named it Mount Hopeless. He also explored the interior of Eyre Peninsula which was also named after him.

Eyre's most notable achievement was carried out between 25th February and July 1841 when he travelled overland from Adelaide to Albany in Western Australia around the Great Australian Bight. This stretch of coastline is virtually waterless for most of its 850 mile length, with the Great Australian Desert reaching immediately down to the shore. Before embarking on this journey he had travelled by sea to Albany and ensured he could drive a flock of sheep to Perth. Eyre's aim was to see if he could link up all of Australia to land travel from Sydney on the east coast to Perth on the west. Eyre set off on this mission with his close friend John Baxter, three aboriginals and 11 pack horses. They had to travel 135 miles before they found any water at all and in this time all the horses died. By the end of April, by which time they had travelled 250 miles and found no more water, two of the aboriginals murdered Baxter and ran off with the remaining provisions and firearms.

Eyre's position was perilous to say the least, as is made clear by his own account of the event:

"At the dead hour of night, in the wildest and most inhospitable wastes of Australia with the fierce wind raging in unison with the scene of violence before me, I was left, with a single native, whose fidelity I could not rely upon, and who for aught I knew might be in league with the other two, who perhaps even now, lurking about with the view to taking away my life as they had done that of the overseer."

But Eyre was determined "either to



leader and chief agitator, was arrested in Kingston but was taken to Morant Bay, tried under Court Martial and hung on 23rd October. Bogle was captured and hung the next day. By 24th October the revolt had been crushed although martial law was in force until 13th November.

The suppression of the revolt led to the execution of 354 mobsters by court martial. A further 50 were summarily shot or hung without trial by the troops for resisting arrest and a further 25 or so were shot by Maroons (descendants of runaway slaves who lived an independent lifestyle in the mountainous interior of Jamaica and who were contemptuous of the ex-slaves). Some 600 rebels were flogged for resisting, and maybe 1,000 dwellings (mostly straw shacks) burnt.

The rebellion was put down harshly and swiftly before it could spread further. Memories were still fresh from the Indian Mutiny, when the authorities were reluctant to act severely at first in order to down play the outbreaks. This meant that the Indian Mutiny spread with increasing brutality, lasted over a year and a half and took considerable effort to put down.

Furthermore the example of what might happen if the negroes were allowed to run amok unchecked was there for all to see in neighbouring Haiti, where a slave rebellion led to the genocide of all whites and a collapse into barbarism in the 1790s.

In January 1866 Jamaica became a

Crown Colony after the Jamaican elected council abolished itself in gratitude for the actions of Governor Eyre. It must be remembered that local self governing colonies were very jealous of their local autonomy and for a local legislature to vote itself out of existence in favour of a constitution that allowed for the unfettered rule by a British Governmental appointee was remarkable. Furthermore while there was a restricted franchise in elections to the assembly, the majority on the council were non-white.

A Royal Commission was sent out to Jamaica by the Liberal government of Lord Russell to enquire into events. They congratulated Eyre for efficiently crushing the revolt but remarkably censored him for taking excessive reprisals. In July 1866 Eyre was recalled by the British Government. But in Jamaica a public subscription raised the sum of £1,600 to help Eyre with his impending legal costs as he fought to defend his reputation.

This is the year 1866. Britain is the only world power. Her strength is perhaps at its zenith. It is the era of gunboat diplomacy, as espoused by Viscount Palmerston. Palmerston, one of Britain's greatest statesmen, had died in office as Prime Minister on 18th October 1865 (during the rebellion) in Brompton Hall, to be replaced by Russell. Palmerston was an old style Whig rather than a hand-wringing Liberal. The position of Britain and her citizens held in

the world was summed up by a Latin phrase Palmerston used in a speech made in 1850.

The phrase was '*civis romanus sum*'. Broadly this may be translated as 'I am a Roman citizen'. The speech in which this expression was used was a Parliamentary debate over the so-called Don Pacifico affair. Don Pacifico was a British citizen (of exotic Mediterranean extraction but born in Gibraltar) who had been assaulted in Athens. The Greek government was tardy about providing restitution, so to preserve British honour and dignity gunboats were dispatched to Greece until such time as they submitted to this show of force (which they did). The somewhat non-British nature of Don Pacifico himself was irrelevant to Palmerston's case. The message was that no one was to touch a British subject. The British Government would protect her citizens wherever they were in the world, so they could walk the earth unmolested by any foreign power. For anyone who could make the equivalent of the proud Roman imperial boast '*civis romanus sum*', there would be protection, backed up by the long arm of British military action.

VICTIM OF THE LIBERAL TENDENCY

Yet despite this the Jamaica Revolt had sparked great controversy among Britain's intellectuals. Britain's own Government, the successor to the great Palmerston, refused

to back her loyal servant when he acted to protect her citizens against the violence of the mob. It cannot be argued, as an examination from his record shows, that Eyre was a bigoted tyrant. He had always been careful to protect the rights of vulnerable native populations. The consequences had he not acted so swiftly can only be imagined. Yet within Britain there was even then a strong liberal tendency. A tendency who always took the other side, that did not believe 'My Country Right or Wrong', but more 'My Country Always Wrong'.

The liberal tendency set up the Jamaica Committee. Included in its ranks were 'usual suspect' liberal ideologues such as John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer and Thomas Hughes, but also scientists such as Thomas Henry Huxley and Charles Darwin. Instead of being treated with the derision they deserved, the Jamaica Committee spent years trying to get Eyre charged and pronounced guilty of murder. God fearing Anglo-Saxons to a man - they queued up to degrade a defender of their own blood.

Where it not for the actions of supporters of Eyre they may well have had their way. They set up the Eyre Defence Committee. It was supported by such great luminaries as Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Lord Cardigan (of Balaclava fame), John Tyndall (this one was a leading scientist, an ancestor of the BNP's John Tyndall, and close friend of Huxley's and Darwin's), Charles Kingsley, Charles Dickens and pointedly by Lord Palmerston's widow. Had Palmerston lived on a few more years we can be sure that Eyre's treatment would have been quite different.

The Jamaica Committee and the Eyre Defence Committee were at daggers drawn. The supporters of each side had in many

cases been friends and drawing room acquaintances prior to this episode. Invariably the quarrels that resulted lasted their lifetimes. Carlyle referred to the members of the Jamaica Committee as a 'knot of nigger philanthropists'.

John Stuart Mill was a case in point. Mill was a man of immense intelligence. He was reading Plato and the Greek philosophers from the age of 8, and was making a study of Aristotle's logic, in ancient Greek naturally, by the time he was 12. At 13 he was studying the liberal economic works of Adam Smith and David Ricardo (that to this day provide the theoretic justification for *laissez faire* economics and global free trade). This unnatural childhood led to a nervous breakdown at the age of 22. This was an all too common complaint among the liberal intelligentsia who expounded immense amounts of creative energy in propounding and 'proving' their unnatural doctrines.

Strange as it may seem and unlike his modern day mimics, certain of the doctrines espoused by Mill are healthy. This is undoubtedly because Mill as an early liberal thinker (one might almost say pioneer) was subject to more natural influences than those of today. Thus he was capable of writing: "A man who has nothing which he is willing to fight for, nothing which he cares more about than he does about his personal safety, is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free, unless made and kept so by the exertions of better men than himself."

INDICTED FOR MURDER

A grand jury in London in 1868 declined to indict Eyre for murder and he was later acquitted in a civil case vindictively brought against him. Several times proceedings were brought against him, instigated by the

Jamaica Committee but they were defeated every time. Eyre's interpretation of Martial Law became an important test case in legal history.

It was not just Eyre who was to suffer for successfully defeating the rebellion. The senior military officer commanding in Jamaica was Sir Alexander Nelson, who held the temporary rank of Brigadier General. Nelson had fought with distinction in the First Afghan war and in India. For his services in suppressing the rebellion the Jamaican parliament voted him the sum of 2,000 guineas to show their gratitude. Lieutenant Herbert Brand of the Royal Navy was selected by Nelson to sit as President of the Court Martial that condemned Gordon. Brand had entered the Royal Navy in 1851 and had a promising early career. He fought in the Crimean War and the China War of 1858-59, where he commanded a gunboat. However, the liberal lobby, unable to realise the urgency of a danger to which they and their families were not exposed, vindictively preferred charges of murder against both Brand and Nelson. Fortunately a grand jury at the Old Bailey found there to be no case to answer after the Chief Justice Cockburn declared "if ever there were circumstances which justified the application of martial law they were found in this case." However the Admiralty never employed Brand again and he had to sit his career out ashore until his death in 1901.

Liberal majorities controlled the House of Commons until 1874. In 1872, somewhat reluctantly and belatedly the Government paid Eyre's legal expenses (over £4,000). This was patently only fair as they were incurred as a result of his actions on Government service. With the return of a Conservative ministry in 1874 under the stewardship of one of our greatest Prime Ministers, Disraeli, Eyre was finally granted the pension as a retired colonial governor.

Eyre only ever publicly defended himself once, in a public speech at Bow Street when he gave a dignified account of his actions, and he lived out his retirement in seclusion on his pension and died at his home in Tavistock, Devon, in 1901.

Many wonder how Britain can have fallen from controlling the greatest Empire the world has ever known to being a weak offshore European island, rapidly filling up with migrants from every quarter of the globe, with the welcome mat spread out wide and with our own culture and heritage trodden into the dust. The answer lies within our own gene pool - within ourselves as a people. We do not have to look for outsiders, for scapegoats, for malevolent external forces. We do not have to construct complicated theories around secret societies and conspiracies. There is a self destructive weakness, a fault, self-destructive, self-loathing, mutant gene within our own kind. The liberal gene must be recognised for what it is if a cure is to be found.



Hydrogen Fuelled Engines

» Richard Wood puts the case for the hydrogen/water fuelled internal combustion engine as part of the BNP's 'Peak Oil' alternative power sources.

With the BNP proving to be more electable, I feel it needs to place more emphasis on our need to have an alternative power generating policy. A policy that is not dependent on Arab oil, fully dependent on nuclear power, coal or some mishmash of unsightly forms of renewable energy production such as wind power, tidal barrages or expensive solar panels, or even bio-fuel which takes up valuable agricultural land and therefore is pushing up food prices world-wide.

There is a simple alternative using existing technology, which has been perfected over many years, the Internal Combustion Engine.

You can generate electricity using Internal Combustion Engines (I.C.E.s). The petrol engines in cars are I.C.E.s. All I.C.E.s which use carburetors, can be adapted to run on hydrogen/water. The theory is simple. You have your main fuel tank filled with water leading to a small feeder tank of a couple of pints of water.

You then run a current of electricity from a battery through the small tank and using an electrode, to produce just enough hydrogen to feed the carburetor. All you need is a trickle of electricity to separate the hydrogen molecules from the water molecules.

You never produce enough hydrogen to create a hazard and it's safer than using petrol which is a highly volatile liquid anyway. The only exhaust you get is water vapour. Clean, simple, old fashioned technology, which has been tried and tested. This technology avoids the problems and hazards of using and storing liquid hydrogen. Hydrogen is only produced when the engine is running and used straight away and you only produce enough hydrogen to run the engine.

In America in the seventies, eighties and nineties you could buy a kit to convert any car to run on water/hydrogen. Any halfway competent back street mechanic could do it, but this technology was suppressed by all governments because there was no profit or tax revenue to be made out of using water as fuel. Instead the automobile industry has been developing extremely expensive fuel-cell technology, which promises a high return on profits and on which governments can place a high purchase tax.

GREENS NOT INTERESTED

One American rock star had several of his cars converted to this system and they had better performance than when using petrol. When he tried to raise public awareness on the subject he was visited by a couple of burley young men in black suits and ties and warned off. I tried to get Greenpeace interested, in the late nineties but they either weren't interested or did not realise the implications.

I immediately saw that apart from cars, I.C.E.s can be used to generate electricity, power ships, articulated lorries, motorcycles and propeller aircraft or airships. So there is a cheap existing alternative to nuclear power or fossil fuels. It would seem that the



governments of the world simply don't want to use them because there is no money to be made out of it. This system won't work on diesel engines because you need a spark plug to ignite the hydrogen. The automobile industry killed off this technology by introducing fuel injection on all modern cars making it impossible for the back street mechanic to convert cars to run on water/hydrogen.

Small and medium sized mobile electricity generators running on petrol or diesel have been in use for many years. It should present little difficulty to build power stations with several large I.C.E.s operating on water/hydrogen fuel.

We don't need to be dependent on Arab oil, or French nuclear power. This technology is so simple in theory that I believe it has been reinvented many times but on each occasion has been suppressed, as it would have undermined the world's economy and the oil dollar.

One last thought, would people prefer to continue to drive cars, motorcycles and 4x4s with the powerful piston engines we use today but without pollution or would they rather have gutless electrical vehicles powered by highly expensive fuel cells?



Not Practical in Present Form

» Tony Holroyd, who is the BNP's technical expert on energy matters, finds Richard Woods' article interesting, but makes the following comments on the issues that have to be looked at to make it practical.

This article appears to be describing a hydrogen fuelled IC engine (basically a petrol engine) fuelled by hydrogen generated by battery-powered electrolysis in a tank of water. An obvious question is: why not just use the electricity from the battery to power an electric motor? The article even goes on to describe using the engine to generate electricity. So basically, we have electricity from a battery, being used to electrolyse water, which fuels a car engine, which generates electricity. A perpetual motion machine that violates the first law of thermodynamics (energy cannot be created or destroyed, merely transformed from one form to another). The problem is that the energy content of the hydrogen generated by electrolysis is actually less than the electric current that generated it, due to unavoidable losses. By carrying out the electrolysis, we do not provide a new energy source, we merely convert the stored chemical energy of the battery into chemical energy in hydrogen, which is then burned in the engine. So the scheme as described could never work, or at least has no practical benefit. The losses accrued during electrolysis and combustion in the engine, make the process far less efficient than simply using the battery to power the car, i.e. an electric vehicle.

I think the writer may have misunderstood a technology which relies upon the chemical reaction between water and a solid element to produce hydrogen:

[Http://environment.newscientist.com/channel/earth/energy-fuels/mg19125621.200-a-fuel-tank-full-of-water.html](http://environment.newscientist.com/channel/earth/energy-fuels/mg19125621.200-a-fuel-tank-full-of-water.html)

The idea is to carry something that reacts chemically with water to produce an oxide/hydroxide, which can be regenerated, and hydrogen, which can either be burned in an IC engine or passed into a fuel cell. In the example described, boron is used. Alkali/alkali earth metals are also candidates and so is carbon monoxide, which reacts with steam at high temperatures to produce hydrogen: $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2$.

This is basically how the German gasifiers worked and it is not new technology. There are solid reasons why this technology has not been adopted on a large scale to date. The water/alkali reaction is wasteful, and a great deal of energy is lost as heat across the whole cycle, even if fuel cells are used (which can be 50% efficient). The gasification equipment, if carbon is the fuel source (reducing agent) is cumbersome, heavy and awkward to use. This explains why it was abandoned after WW2 and I consider it to be an emergency solution rather than a long term one. It is true that governments have a vested interest in preventing the emergence of alternative fuels that cannot be centrally controlled and taxed. But there are practical reasons for this technology not having caught on. That's not to say that it won't ever be useful, if we become sufficiently desperate.

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